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SEED ALIMENTING SERVICE

# KILGORE SEED CO.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

## Annual Guide 1918



# INDEX

	Page		Page
Alfalfa .....	18	Kohl Rabi .....	8
Alfalfa Meal .....	32	Kale .....	8
Arsenate of Lead .....	31	Keep Posted .....	2
Barley .....	19	Labels .....	3d cover
Beans, Bush .....	3	Leek .....	10
Beans, Lima, Bush and Bole .....	3	Lettuce .....	10
Beans, Pole .....	4	Lyon Beans .....	25
Beans, New Home .....	3	Millet, German .....	22
Beets .....	4	Millet, Pearl .....	22
Beef Scraps .....	32	Milo Maize .....	22
Egggarweed .....	18	Mustard .....	10
Benne .....	19	Mulford Culture .....	29
Bi-Sulphide of Carbon .....	31	Navy Beans .....	4
Black Leaf "40" .....	31	Nest Eggs .....	32
Bluestone .....	31	Oats .....	27
Bone for Poultry .....	32	Okra .....	10
Broccoli .....	4	One-Hundred-Day Velvet Bean .....	26
Broom Corn .....	22	Onions .....	11
Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green .....	31	Onion Sets .....	11
Brussels Sprouts .....	4	Oyster Shell .....	32
Buckwheat .....	19	Parsley .....	13
Bug Death .....	31	Paris Green .....	31
Cabbage .....	5	Parcel Post Rate .....	2
Canning Machines .....	30	Parsnips .....	12
Cans .....	30	Peanuts .....	23
Canning Supplies .....	30	Peas, Garden or English .....	12
Cantaloupes and Muskmelons .....	8	Peas, Cow .....	24
Carrots .....	6	Peppers .....	13
Cauliflower .....	7	Potatoes, Irish .....	14
Celery .....	5	Poultry Feeds .....	32
Charcoal .....	32	Poultry Remedies .....	32
Chick Feed .....	32	Pumpkins .....	13
Chufas .....	28	Pyrox .....	31
Clover, Alsike .....	18	Premiums .....	4th cover
Clover, Burr .....	18	Radishes .....	14
Corn, Ensilage .....	22	Rape .....	26
Corn, Field .....	21	Remittance .....	2
Corn, Pop .....	22	Rice .....	23
Corn, Sweet .....	15	Romaine .....	10
Collards .....	6	Roselle .....	28
Chinese Velvet Beans .....	25	Rye .....	26
Cultivators .....	30	Sage .....	15
Cucumbers .....	7	Salsify .....	15
Dasheens .....	28	Scratch Feed .....	32
Electro Chemical Ring .....	3d cover	Seed and Service .....	1
Egg Plant .....	9	Seed Bed .....	2
Egyptian Wheat .....	22	Seeds by Parcel Post .....	2
Endive .....	8	Sorghum .....	23
Fertilizer .....	3d cover	Soy or Soja Beans .....	26
Field Seeds .....	18	Spinach .....	15
Flower Seeds in Bulk .....	28	Sprayers .....	32
Flowers .....	28	Sprayer Parts .....	32
Feterita .....	22	Squashes .....	15
Grass, Rhodes .....	20	Stock Remedies .....	32
Grass Bermuda .....	19	Sulphur .....	31
Grass, Natal .....	20	Sunflower .....	19
Grass, Italian Rye .....	19	Sweet Peas .....	28
Grass, Sudan .....	19	Swiss Chard .....	4
Goobers .....	24	Tobacco Dust .....	31
Grit, Mica .....	32	Tobacco .....	28
Germozone .....	32	Tomatoes .....	16
How to Make Bordeaux Mixture .....	31	Turnips and Rutabagas .....	17
How to Make Cutworm Mash .....	31	Velvet Beans .....	25
Hand Duster .....	32	Vetch .....	28
Hand Seeder .....	30	Watermelons .....	9
Hand Weeder .....	30	Whale Oil Soap .....	31
Incubators .....	29	What and When to Plant .....	1
Insecticides .....	31	Warranting Seeds .....	2
Japanese Cane .....	23	Yokohoma Beans .....	25
Kaffir Corn .....	22		

## PROMPTNESS

Promptness is our Motto. If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you so by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not been ordered when your order was received.

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**KILGORE SEED COMPANY**

**Plant City**

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**Florida**

## Seed and Service

**F**RIENTS, Customers and those whom we hope to enroll as such:—

We again take pleasure in presenting you with our Annual Guide for 1918, and sincerely thank each, individually, for the splendid patronage accorded us during the past season of nineteen hundred and seventeen. Regardless as to whether or not you have given us your entire business or only a portion, we appreciate it.

Of course you realize that our primary purpose is to sell you seed; but at the same time we are putting forth our very best effort to give "Seed and Service" worthy of your patronage. No, we are not the only firm handling good seed—there are plenty of them. But our paramount endeavor is to procure the very best stocks that brain and brawn will produce, for we want the business, and know from the marvelous growth we have attained within eight short years that we are surely on the right ship.

Our service is as good as the best. We execute every order same day received, if possible to fill. Ask your neighbor—he knows.

Trusting that long ere the time for us to present you with our nineteen hundred and nineteen catalogue that the sunshine of peace will have been spread over the entire face of the earth, whereby men may be engaged in tilling instead of killing.

Yours very truly,

**KILGORE SEED CO.**

### When To Plant Your Crops in Florida

**JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.**—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

**MARCH.**—Pole, Lima, Bush and Butter Beans, Beets, Benne, Bermuda and all other grasses, Broom Corn, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Collards, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Lespedeza, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Cucumbers, Goobers, Lyon, Yokohoma, Soja and Velvet Beans, Radishes, German and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cow Peas, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

**APRIL.**—Pole Beans, all Grasses, Broom Corn, Cantaloupe, Cowpeas, Beggar Weed, Chicken Corn, Chufas, Benne, Lespedeza, Field, Kaffir and Popcorn, Goobers, Lyon, Yokohoma, Velvet and Soja Beans, Potatoes, Cattail and German Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon and Egyptian Wheat.

**MAY.**—Pole Beans, Benne, Beggar Weed, various Grasses, Broom Corn, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Popcorn, Chufas, Goobers, Lyon, Velvet, Yokohoma and Soja Beans, Lespedeza, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

**JUNE.**—Beggar Weed, Chufas, various Grasses, Goobers, Egg Plant, Lyon, Velvet, Yokohoma and Soja Beans, Broom, June and Kaffir Corn, Lespedeza, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Soja Beans, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas, Collards and Egyptian Wheat.

**JULY.**—Beggar Weed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Lespedeza, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

**AUGUST.**—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, German Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

**SEPTEMBER.**—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

**OCTOBER.**—Alfalfa, Red, Crimson, White and Burr Clover, various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch, Sage and Wheat.

**NOVEMBER.**—Alfalfa, Natal, Rhodes and Rye Grasses, Burr Clover, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Wheat.

**DECEMBER.**—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Vetch, Oats and Wheat.

## Seed Bed

Remember success or failure depends largely upon the individual. If you go at the matter in a haphazard way, failure will surely be the result. This applies to every business under the sun and most especially to tilling of the soil, for this is far the largest business in all the world. It would be far better to cultivate one acre in a thorough practical manner, than to butcher at ten acres in a slip-shod way.

When preparing your seed bed; whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best

to let bed stand for three to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep, for if you do, some seedman is going to get a "cussing." It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

## Important

It is needless to mention the fact that practically all seeds are in shorter supply than almost ever in history, due largely to the awful conflict in Europe, which source has heretofore been depended upon by the United States for many of the important items. Therefore it must be thoroughly understood that we cannot guarantee prices for any length of time, except for stock now in hand or already purchased, for almost invariably when we go into the market to replenish stocks we find an advance, and all we can suggest to our customers, is to figure out their re-

quirements and make purchases soon as possible, regardless of whether you buy from us or some other source. Our Seed Growers here in the United States have never before made such strenuous efforts to meet the situation, by doubling their acreage and every other conceivable plan. But this has been offset by the most unfavorable seasons in all sections of the country. Speaking of the "conservation of food" allow us to suggest that the time is at hand for conserving seed.

## Notice

Don't spend money unnecessarily. Make remittance by cheque, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

**POSTAGE.**—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

**PARCEL POST RATE.**—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example, 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida.

**WARRANTING SEEDS.**—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

## Keep Posted

Every Farmer or Grower should keep posted by reading some good farm live stock and poultry journal. Following we list three of the best to be had in the South. Two printed here in our own State, and the other in our neighboring State. All filled with good live, up-to-date subjects, which should interest any grower or stock raiser.

When accompanied with seed order either of the following splendid Farm Papers can be had at half price:

Florida Grower, published at Tampa weekly, regular price \$1.50, with order 75c per year.

Florida Farmer & Stockman, published at Jacksonville semi-monthly, regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.

Southern Ruralist, published semi-monthly at Atlanta, regular price 50c, with order 25c per year.



A Well-Cultivated Vegetable Garden.

# Bush, Pole and Lima Beans

NOT FREPAID.

THREE PECKS SEED PER ACRE.

Even with high priced seed, doubtless Beans are going to be a good money crop this spring, for the acreage will not be planted as heretofore, on account of seed and fertilizer conditions.

**CULTURE.**—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Low land is best suited for this crop such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick-maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green-podded are the most salable, Boston and Chicago being about the only markets caring especially for Wax varieties. Do not work the beans while the dew is on them or right after a rain, as this will have a tendency to make them speck. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high-grade vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, being grown in sections not affected by rust.

## Bush Varieties

**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** (45 Days.) Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**Giant Stringless Green Pod** (45 days.) One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**Early Speckled Red Valentine** (46 Days.) Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$14.00.

**Black Valentine** (43 Days.) One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$14.00.

**Longfellow** (45 Days.) Superior variety of long green-podded bean. Splendid shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.

**Extra Early Refugee** (48 Days.) A decided improvement over the old Refugee, being ten days earlier. A very popular round green bean. Crop failed.

**Refugee, or 1000 to 1** (55 Days.) Enormously productive and splendid variety for late planting, especially for fall crop, being about two weeks later than most other varieties mentioned, but bears much longer. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**New Davis White Wax** (50 Days.) A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than other varieties. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.75, bu. \$18.00.



Refugee or 1000 to 1 Bean.

**Wardell's Kidney Wax** (48 Days.) Pods are of a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.75, bu. \$18.00.

**Hodson Wax** (55 Days.) Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.75, bu. \$18.00.

## Lima Beans

### BUSH AND POLE

**Dreer's Pole Lima** (80 Days.) Produces very large beans. Well known and extensively planted all over the South. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**Henderson's Bush Lima** (65 Days.) Beans are small, but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.

**Fordhook Lima** (70 Days.) One of the very finest dwarf varieties; large seeded and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**Old Florida Butter Bean** (75 Days.) Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, pt. 30c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00.

**Old Florida Butter Bean** (Bush)-(65 Days.) This is very much like the Old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and best of all you do not have to stick them. Price: Pkt. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

**New Home Bean** (75 Days.) This is said to be one of the most prolific edible beans in existence. It is an attractive white color and small of size, cooking readily with a pleasing flavor. It is of a different botanical family from other beans, being much more prolific, drouth resistant and immune to many diseases and insects that attack the common beans. While it responds to rich soil, cultivation and moisture, it will come nearer making a crop on the desert or poor land than any crop known. On account of its quick growth and heavy cropping should be a general favorite all over America. Classed as a bush bean and not necessary to stick same. Used principally as a dry bean. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25, postpaid.

## Pole Beans

### Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead

(60 Days.) One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters; very productive. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.

### Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean

(56 Days.) Growth and productiveness similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and one of the most delicious flavors. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pkg. 10c, pt. 25c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15.

**Lazy Wife** (65 Days.) The pods are borne in heavy clusters and is an excellent green-podded variety for snap or dry beans. Fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.

## Navy Beans NOT PREPAID.

Can this crop be grown in Florida? We answer yes, most emphatically. Successful growing of Navy Beans, has been thoroughly demonstrated in various sections of the State, and there is going to be more attention given to the growing of this crop during the coming season than ever before, and should be, for it is indeed one of the staples, as a food proposition. Following is clipping taken from our local paper:

"Plant City Courier, June 29, 1917.

S. W. Hunter planted seven quarts seed, getting yield of 375 pounds beans.

The Navy Bean so common a few years ago, but now difficult to obtain at all in this part of the country, and then only at prices twice as high as formerly, can be grown here with success. A number of instances have been reported recently where this bean has been grown in South Florida, but one of the best testimonials locally was from S. W. Hunter, living a mile and half northeast of Plant City.

Mr. Hunter planted seven quarts of seed and garnered 375 pounds of marketable beans. Of these he sold 325 pounds to merchants of Plant City at 12 1-2 cents the pound, retaining fifty pounds for home consumption."

There is not much probability that Navy Beans will be cheaper for several years, and it will be to the interest of farmers generally to study the culture of this crop. It offers great possibilities.

Where Navy Beans are largely grown in Michigan, the soil resembles our Florida piney woods, and see no reason why growing of this important item of food would not be a wonderful success in Florida. Try a few of them, it is one of the non-perishables, and can be thrashed at leisure. You can get a yield of ten to fifteen bushels per acre. A bushel weighs sixty pounds. Figure it up at the present prices.

Can be planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Will require peck of seed to the acre. Pkg. 10c; qt. 40c; pk. \$3.15; bu. \$12.00.

## Beets

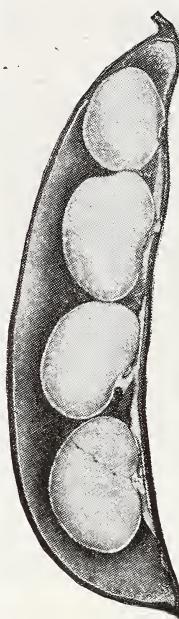
POSTPAID.

Four Pounds Seed  
Per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—Soil must be rich to grow fine beets. Sow in drills 2 feet apart, and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. In this climate sow from September to March.

### Lentz' Improved Turnip Beet

(75 Days.) This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.



### Long Smooth Blood

(80 Days.) Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c, lb. \$1.35.

### Crosby's Egyptian

(75 Days.) One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65.

### Eclipse Blood Turnip

(75 Days.) Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65.

**Mangel Beet** This is strictly a stock feeding beet which is used extensively through the North and West. Any farmer who has stock should grow a small acreage of Sugar Beets. A wonderful milk producer and used extensively by many dairymen throughout the country. Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c, lb. \$1.35.

**Detroit Dark Red** (75 Days) A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45c, lb. \$1.65.

### Henderson's Bush Lima.

**White French Sugar Beet** Aside from the fact that this is a splendid table Beet; by a simple process you may supply the table with palatable and nutritious syrup. Sugar Beets can be produced on any of our Florida soil that will grow other Beets. A Bushel of Sugar Beets will produce from three to six quarts of splendid syrup. First cut off the top at lowest leaf scar, than put beets in receptacle filled with cold water, after soaking a few minutes to loosen all dirt, give a thorough scrubbing. Then cut into very thin slices, after which put into barrel or receptacle and barely cover at once with boiling water, cover the receptacle with several thickness of canvas or heavy cloth to hold the heat in, leaving to soak one hour, agitating frequently without uncovering. Then draw water off, and after thoroughly straining, put into some convenient receptacle, where same is slowly heated, and where slow boiling for several hours will be required until the proper thickness is attained. While boiling a scum will form on top which should be carefully skimmed off, which removes the beet flavor. After making process is finished put in tight sealed bottles or cans while hot. Feed the pulp to chickens, hogs or other live stock. Seed pkg. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

**Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet** Sow in the fall or spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; make delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c, lb. \$1.35.

## Broccoli POSTPAID.

**ONE-FOURTH POUND TO ACRE.**

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact. Same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown fall or spring.

**White Cape** (120 Days.) Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00.

## Brussels Sprouts

POSTPAID.

**HALF POUND SEED PER ACRE.**

**Improved Long Island** (90 Days.) Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00.

# Promptness is Our Motto



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

## Kilgore's New Crop Celery POSTPAID.

Six Ounces Seed per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—First sowings are made in July in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine celery you must have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful celery growers use from one to two tons of fertilizer per acre. When plants are about four inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches, on beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high-grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of nitrate of soda every ten days until celery is ready to board for blanching.

We receive our new crop seed in June, and would advise placing orders early, as good true stock has been very scarce for the last few seasons, and no doubt with the continued war will be exceedingly so the coming season. However, if our customers will place their orders with us early, we pledge ourselves to take care of them in the very best manner possible under the circumstances.

**Golden Self-Blanching** (150 Days.) This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkg. 25c; oz. \$1.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.00.

**White Plume** (160 Days.) This is a magnific- cent type of the American grown celery. Is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

## Cabbage POSTPAID.

Six Ounces Seed to Acre.

Cabbage as a money crop is one of the uncertainties, but when the market is right and the storage crop in the North is not too heavy, we do not know of any vegetable crop that is more profitable. The Charleston Wakefield is one of the best all-round sharp-head sorts, and Succession, Early Summer and Flat Dutch, the best flat or round-headed varieties. Where a large-headed variety, such as the Succession is planted, and you desire to produce only a medium-size head, crowd them in the drill, and this will give you a better size for the market than when too large. Cabbage should be planted on good, moist soil and when sown 1,200 pounds to ton of high-grade fertilizer used.

Use a regular cabbage crate to ship in and pack as near a hundred pounds to the crate as possible.

**CULTURE.**—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August until November. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in drill. We do not handle a pound of anything except genuine American grown seed, produced by one of the most reliable and time-tried growers on Long Island. There is no country in the world that excels Long Island for growing cabbage, and you will make no mistake in planting our seed, for they are as good as money can buy.

**Henderson's Early Summer** (100 Days.) One of the most popular, earliest large flat heads. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

**Henderson's Succession** (100 Days.) Large- ly planted at Cole- man and other heavy cabbage-growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

**Large Charleston Wakefield** (90 Days.) This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed-headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

**Long Island Wakefield** (87 Days.) Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard-header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50; lb. \$6.00.

## Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield

(85 Days.) The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.

**Early Flat Dutch** (100 Days.) An old-time standard, well-known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

## Well Known Standard Varieties

Premium Large Late Flat Dutch, Large Drum Head and Early Drum Head. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

**Florida Sure Header** (110 Days.) Just as the name suggests it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

**All Head Early** (95 Days.) One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$5.00.

**Copenhagen Market** (100 Days.) One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 15c; oz. 45c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.50; lb. \$6.00.

**Red Ball** One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

**Petsai (Chinese Cabbage)** The leaves when young are crimped light green color and appear like smooth leaf mustard, but has much broader and heavier midribs. As the plant matures they become more upright and form heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow with very white mid-ribs. Has a splendid flavor, very mild, and is served as a salad like lettuce or cooked like Asparagus. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.



Henderson's Succession Cabbage.

## Collards POSTPAID.

One-Fourth Pound Seed Per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish you an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

**True Georgia Whitehead** and a well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**Cabbage Collard** Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

## Carrots POSTPAID.

Two Pounds per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in rich soil deeply worked, drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches. Ounce of seed will plant 75 feet of drill.

**Oxheart** (90 Days.) Short, thick-formed variety, and of first-class quality. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

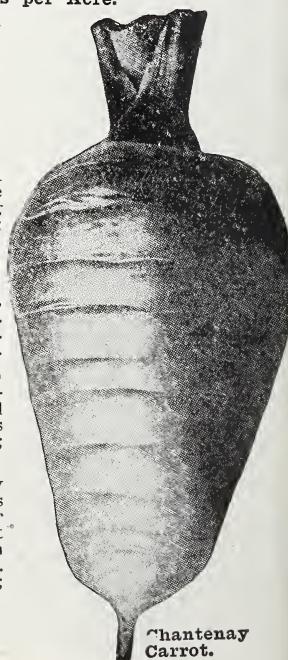
**White Belgium** (90 Days.) A very large white sort, used principally for feeding stock. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

## Improved Long Orange

(90 Days.) Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

**Half Long Danver** (90 Days.) Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

**Chantenay** (85 Days.) Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



Chantenay  
Carrot.



Chinese Petsai.

# Promptness is Our Motto

## Cucumber POSTPAID.

NO BETTER CUCUMBER SEED ARE GROWN  
THAN WE HAVE TO OFFER

Ounce, Fifty Hills; Two Pounds, Acre.

Our superior strains of Northern-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances much more certain of a perfect and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

**CULTURE.**—Make rows 4 ft. apart and have the hills 2 ft. in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold. The seed will rot before they germinate if the ground is too wet or cold. Frequently 2 or 3 plantings have to be made to get a stand early. This crop is very subject to blight, and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead added to each 50 gals., and spray once a week from the time they are 3 weeks old until they begin to fruit. The Bordeaux Mixture will help materially to keep off the rust or blight and the Arsenate of Lead will kill the worms. For spring, plant from January until April; for fall, August until October. Seed grown on alfalfa sod in sections where there is no blight or rust. All varieties shown are popular sorts. For Lice use Black Leaf "40"—it will kill them.

**Early Florida** (63 Days.) We have seen this variety tried out for the past two or three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.75; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

### Henderson's Perfected White Spine

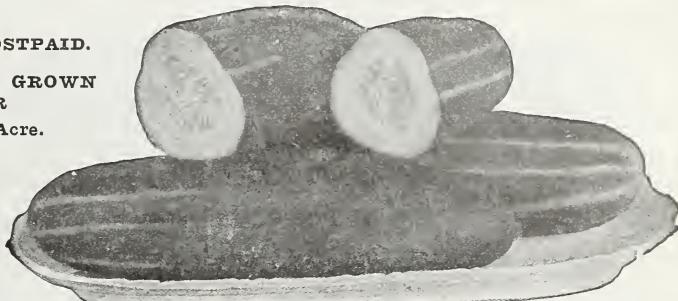
(65 Days.) A standard for years, and makes fine market appearance, holding its color well after reaching the far distant market. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

**Davis Perfect** (80 Days.) One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark, glossy green color. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$7.50.

**Early Fortune** (70 Days.) A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

**Klondyke** (75 Days.) This has become a well-known variety, which originated in the famous Rocky Ford district. It is very early and of desirable shape. Retains color well, making it one of the most profitable varieties for shipping to the Northern markets. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$10.00.

**Northern Market** (60 Days.) We desire to call attention to this special variety, as our aim is to ever put forth our very best effort to get the best obtainable for our customers, for if we can give them something that will satisfy by making them money, the rest is easily figured. Northern Market is a new strain brought out within the last two or three years and tried out sufficiently to demonstrate its superiority as being one of the very best White Spine types on the list. Being larger, longer, more attractive market color than any of the other White Spine sorts. As a shipper there is absolutely nothing better and unhesitatingly we recommend it most highly to our customers, feeling confident our Northern Market will give fine account of itself once tried. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.00.



Northern Market Cucumber.

### Extra Early Improved White Spine

(70 Days.) The most popular and, for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

### Improved Arlington White Spine

(80 Days.) One of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality. One that is very popular with the market gardeners. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

**Improved Long Green** (75 Days.) An excellent all-round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00.

### Cauliflower POSTPAID.

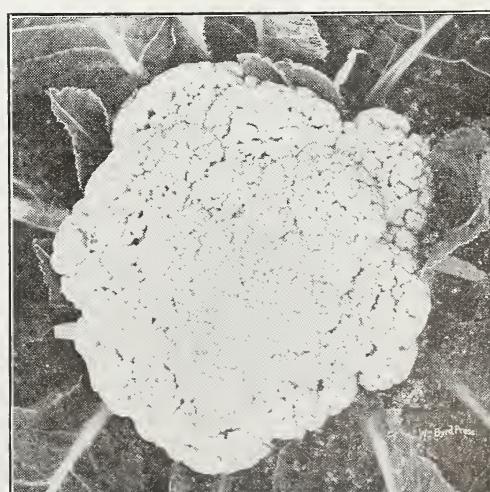
One-Fourth Pound Seed Per Acre.

**CULTURE.**—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation, same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with a soft string or use toothpicks to pin same. The half-barrel crate is used extensively for shipping this vegetable in.

We handle the very finest Imported European-grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

**Henderson's Early Snowball** (105 Days.) Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c; oz. \$1.75;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.

**Autumn Giant** A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.



## Cantaloupes

POSTPAID.

Pound Seed Per Acre.

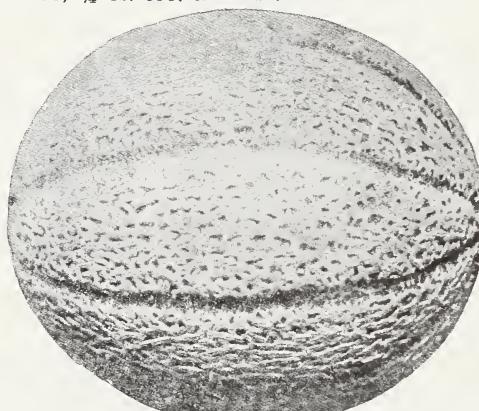
There is always a greater demand than can be supplied for the earliest Cantaloupes where the quality is right. We have our cantaloupe seed grown by a famous Rocky Ford seed grower, who was awarded the prize twice in succession on the renowned Rocky Ford Eden Gem or Pollock strain of Rust Proof cantaloupes at the Fair at Rocky Ford.

**CULTURE.** — Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6x6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.

**Rocky Ford** (90 Days.) This is a rust resistant strain of the Pollock or Eden Gem, and beyond question one of the very best cantaloupes that ever grew in this or any other state for the market or home use. Has a thick fine flavored green flesh, with small seed cavity; a dense and perfect netting. This variety is as near rust proof as can be had. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**Early Hackensack** (95 Days.) A splendid early variety. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

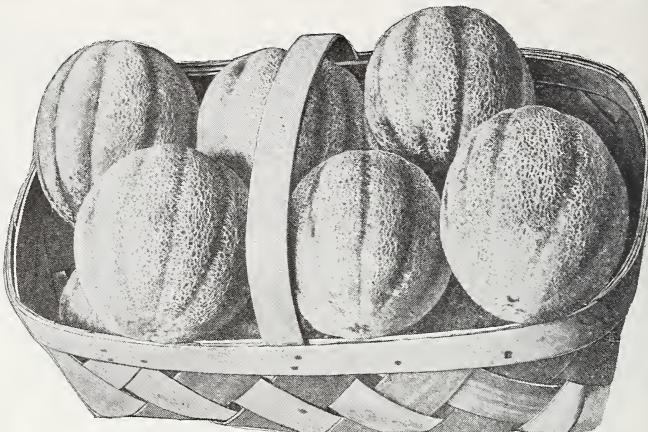
**Banana Cantaloupe** (95 Days.) Fine quality; grows from 15 to 25 ins. long, and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Rocky Ford.

**Honey Dew Cantaloupe** (100 Days.) We do not feel that this most excellent Cantaloupe needs any introduction this season, as same was thoroughly tested throughout the State last season. But to those who have not tried this remarkable Cantaloupe, wish to say that same has genuine merit. The Honey Dew is a new Casaba and a native of Africa. Averages from 7 to 10 pounds, smooth cream color, with thick flesh which is a sort of transparent greenish tinged with white. Very sweet and fine flavored. The Honey Dew Melon is pulled while still a little green and shipped without ice to market and then offered for sale when prime. It is a large, handsome fruit, oblong in shape. Will ripen up, similar to the Banana, after being pulled. Having a very tough rind makes it a splendid shipper and good keeper. In fact, it is said to keep several weeks in perfect condition. In describing this melon one grower says: "It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of the morning dew." These melons have sold in the Eastern and Western markets as high as one dollar each. Florida, with her earliness, should grow some of the dollar kind. Pkg. 10c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

**Old Georgia Muskmelon** (100 Days.) Regular old-time muskmelon that grows to weigh several pounds and just what many of us have been looking for a long time. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Early Hackensack.

## Endive POSTPAID.

For early crop sow in April, main sowings in June or July in drills 15 inches apart, and later thin out plants to 12 inches in the row.

**Green Curled** Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

## Kale POSTPAID.

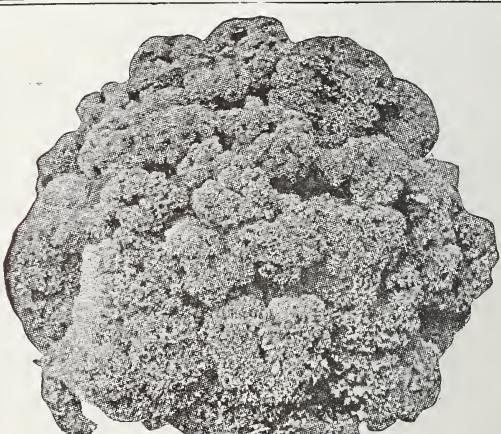
**Green Curled Scotch** This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

## Kohl Rabi POSTPAID.

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.

**White Vienna** Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR FARM PAPER OFFER. KEEP APACE WITH OTHER UP-TO-DATE FARMERS. SEE PAGE 2.



Green Curled Scotch Kale.

## Watermelons

POSTPAID.

Pound Seed per Acre.

We haven't got all the good Melon seed in the United States, but believe we have some of the very best that money and experience can procure. We secure our Melon seed just as far North as same can be grown to the very best advantage, to give unexcelled quality, of the very earliest fruit possible. Remember when you are buying seed the best is the cheapest at any price.

**WATERMELON GROWING.**—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for five or six years afterwards.

**PREPARATION.**—The land should be broken by January 1st to conserve all moisture possible, and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

**FERTILIZATION.**—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer two weeks before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run if the soil is moist. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks two weeks before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia, mostly from fish scrap; 7% phosphoric acid; and 5% potash, from muriate of potash and a small amount of kainit when potash sells at a fair price.

If a second application is to be made, about one-third of the application may be scattered around the plants and cultivated in just when the vines begin to run.

**PLANTING.**—The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20th in middle and south Florida, 10 to 20 days later in north Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8x12 ft. or 10x10 ft. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made, from 8 to 10 days apart, to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

**SOAKING THE SEED.**—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

Build a fire on the ground and keep it burning long enough to heat the ground two feet deep; then dig out a hole in the center of the heated soil and pour hot water into it to prevent burning the seed. Place the soaked seed in the hole and cover them with warm soil. Leave them overnight, then plant immediately.



Tom Watson Watermelon.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

**CULTIVATION.**—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.

**Tom Watson** (100 Days.) This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to far distant markets. It is a large, long, dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

**Georgia Rattlesnake** (100 Days.) A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

**Florida Favorite** (95 Days.) Quality is unsurpassed; extra early; nicely shaped; dark green color; irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

**Kleckley's Sweet** (95 Days.) Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

**Alabama Sweet** (95 Days.) Attractive large oblong melon, fine quality, free from stringiness, tough rind. Fine shipper and home favorite. Resembles Florida Favorite. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

**Excell Melon** Produces Melons averaging in length 16 to 25 ins. and 12 to 15 ins. in diameter. Weight varies from 35 to 60 lbs. Has a dark green skin with indistinct stripes with a shade of lighter green. The meat is crisp, finely flavored and free from hard centers. Has small seed cavity, tough skin and is becoming a great favorite with shippers, who grow for either home or distant markets. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

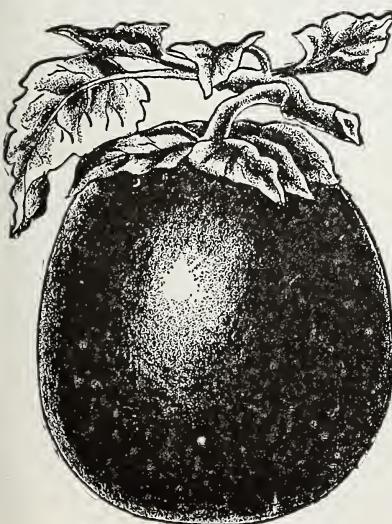
## Eggplant

POSTPAID.

understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

**CULTURE.**—For the fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed-bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 lbs. to one ton high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have 4 or 5 leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 lbs. of Arsenite of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

**New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless** (120 Days.) A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive, and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



Black Beauty Eggplant.

**EGGPLANT — Continued**

**Black Beauty** (115 Days.) Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous purplish black, and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.75.

**New York Improved Purple Spineless**

(120 Days.) Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

**Florida High Bush** (120 Days.) A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by the wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great favorite with many shippers. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

**New Orleans Market** This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



**Big  
Boston  
Lettuce.**

**Lettuce POSTPAID.**

**One Pound Seed Per Acre.**

Do you want the very best Lettuce seed grown? We can supply it. Ask the man who plants it.

We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant unestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no better.

**CULTURE.**—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until December. Low, damp, dark soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed-beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to, you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.

**Big Boston** (75 Days.) This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the State. It is a large, round, firm header. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Florida Special** (75 Days.) This is also a splendid all-round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**Black Seeded Simpson** (80 Days.) One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

**White Paris Cos** (70 Days.) This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the State where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Leek POSTPAID.**

Sow in fall or spring in good rich soil half inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows one foot apart and four inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50c.

**Mustard POSTPAID.**

**CULTURE.**—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills sixteen inches apart.

**Southern Giant Curled** Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

**New Chinese Smooth Leaf** Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

**Okra POSTPAID.**

**Eight Pounds Seed Per Acre.**

**CULTURE.**—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm-weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted almost any kind of soil. You do not get any big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

The best way in which to ship is in six-basket tomato carriers. Take a piece of wrapping or newspaper large enough to cover bottom and sides and place in basket, leaving enough to cover top. Fill basket perfectly full and then bring the paper over and stick in edge of basket.

**Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green**

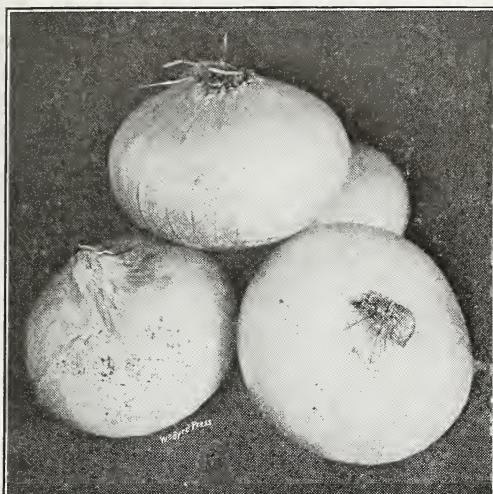
(45 Days.) This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. We secure this strain direct from Mr. Perkins, the originator. Oz. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c, lb. 45c.

**White Velvet** (50 Days.) Well known smooth-podded variety. Oz. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c, lb. 45c.

**Florida Dwarf Favorite** (45 Days.) This is a new introduction. Dwarf with long slender pods which are not as intense green as Perkins Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Oz. 5c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c, lb. 45c.

Read our premium offer on back cover. If entitled to one demand it.

## Onions and Onion Sets



**Crystal Wax Bermuda.**

The new crop Bermuda Onion Seed does not arrive in this country before the early part of September. But the Louisiana Creole, Prize Taker and Australian Brown are American grown and the new crop is ready for delivery about the first of August. However, the latter part of September is early enough to plant onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them kept for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the onions should be removed to some barn or good dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up.

**CULTURE.**—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the Seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 lb. seed to acre in beds, or 5 lb. where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

### ONION SEED POSTPAID.

The onions are ready to begin using about four months from time of planting seed, but it takes six months to mature a crop.

#### PLACE ORDERS EARLY.

It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked, you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any Seedsman in the Country.

**Crystal Wax Bermuda** Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

**White Bermuda** The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.

**Red Bermuda** Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

**Louisiana Creole** Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.75.

**Florida Prize Taker** Does well in Florida. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

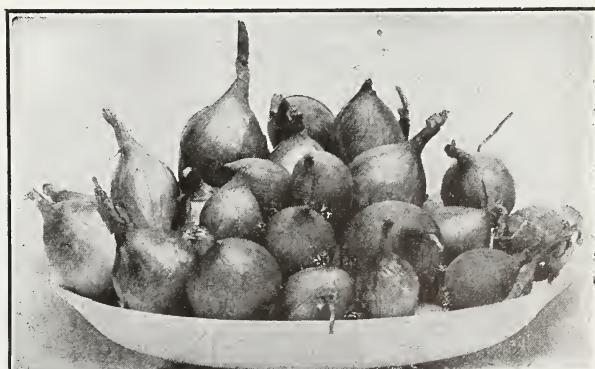
**Australian Brown** Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

### Onion Sets NOT PREPAID.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six bushels per acre of medium size sets.

Parcel post rate on onion sets as follows: Pt. 4c, qt. 6c, pk. 13c, bu. 35c. Bushel, 32 pounds.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Bermuda .....	10c	15c	.90	\$3.50
White Bermuda .....	10c	15c	.90	3.50
Crystal Wax Bermuda.	10c	20c	1.00	3.50
Silver Skin .....	10c	15c	.75	2.75
Yellow Danver .....	10c	15c	.75	2.75
White Multiplier .....	10c	15c	.90	3.25

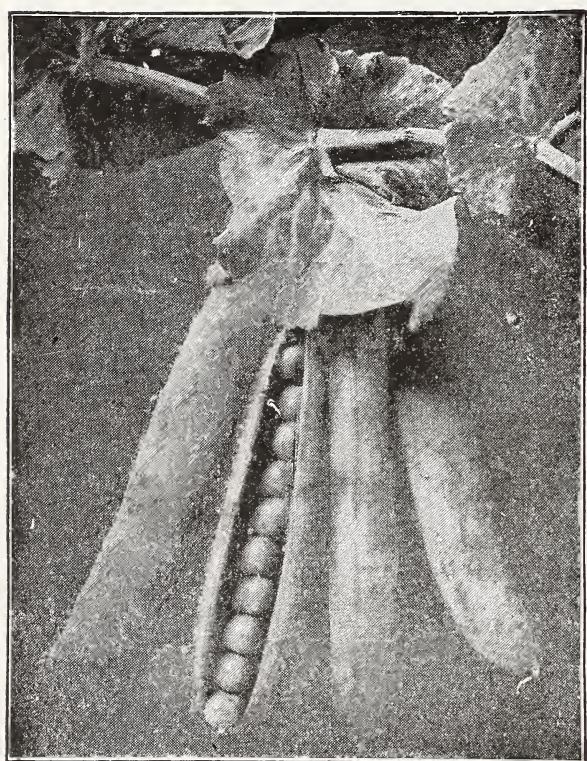


**Silver Skin Onion Sets.**

## English or Garden Peas NOT PREPAID.

**INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE**

The pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows four feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require two bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska, McNeill and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.



**Extra Early Alaska Peas**

**Extra Early Alaska** (50 Days.) One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive; of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.00, bushel \$7.50.

**Large Alaska** (55 Days.) Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ ft. high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, peck \$2.75, bushel \$10.00.

**Tall Telephone** (65 Days.) An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.50, bushel \$9.00.

**Bliss Everbearing** (65 Days.) One of the second earliest large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$2.75, bushel \$10.00.

### Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone

Seeing the need of a more satisfactory Pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone Type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone, in the point of earliness and productiveness, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility, to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore parents, rendering it a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early Pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bus. \$12.00.

**Kilgore's Extra Early** (50 Days.) One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, bushel \$8.00.

**Kilgore's Winner** (52 Days.) From our last three years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with the Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus, and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.

**Gradus or Prosperity** (55 Days.) Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productiveness and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ ft. high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bushel \$12.00.

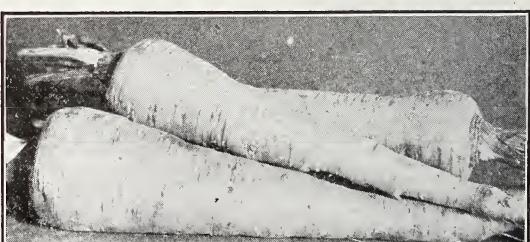
**Thomas Laxton** This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows three feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bushel \$12.00.

### Parsnips POSTPAID.

**One Ounce to One Hundred Fifty Feet of Drill.**

**Sugar or Hollow Crown** (120 Days.) Sow from October to March in drills 17 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

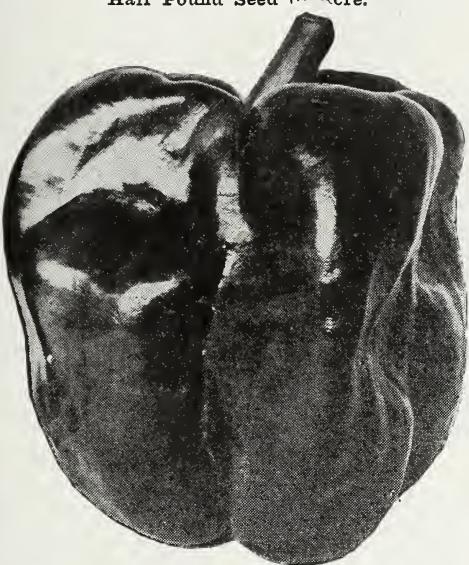
When ordering by mail don't forget postage on items not prepaid.



**Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip**

## Peppers POSTPAID.

Half Pound Seed to Acre.



**Chinese Giant.**

This is a splendid money crop in many sections of the State, and one that will pay continuously for a long season. Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop. Plants can be grown in the open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee County, pepper, like egg plant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and egg plant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than egg plant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used. Ruby King is the standard variety and surpasses anything in the pepper line that we know of yet introduced.

**Ruby King** (115 Days.) The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida pepper growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productiveness, size, shape, and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the State. Our strain of Ruby King pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50.

**Chinese Giant** (120 Days.) One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50.

**Long Red Cayenne** (110 Days.) Bears long, slender, bright pods in abundance. Very strong. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c.

**Ruby Giant** (115 Days.) Similar to Ruby King, only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$2.00, lb. \$7.50.

**Red Cluster** (100 Days.) For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c.

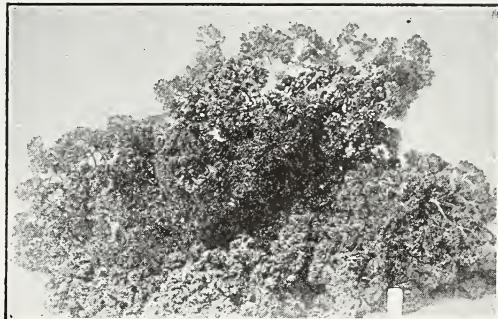
**Pimiento Pepper** Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

## Parsley POSTPAID.

One Ounce to One Hundred Fifty Feet of Drill. Two Pounds Per Acre.

**Culture.**—Parsley can be sown in the Fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

**Extra Double Moss Curled** (90 Days.) Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 85c.



**Double Moss Curled Parsley.**

## Pumpkins POSTPAID.

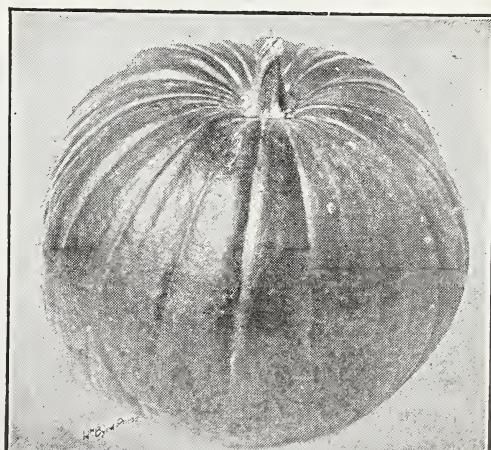
Planting with your corn is a good plan, or if sown as a separate crop, plant in hills six to eight feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed per acre.

**King of the Mammoth** (100 Days.) One of the very largest varieties grown and a fine keeper. It has been known to make pumpkins that weighed 245 pounds. Some pumpkin, eh? Plant some for the fair. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

**Small Sugar** (65 Days.) Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies, and for general table use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

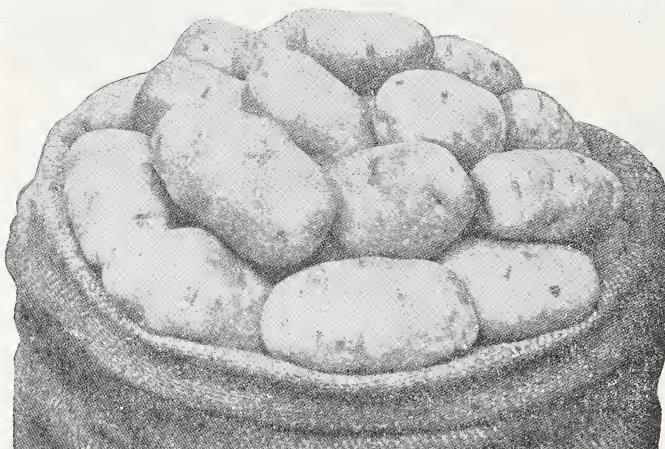
**Corn Field Pumpkin** (70 Days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

**Cashaw** (70 Days.) Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 85c.



**King of the Mammoths Pumpkin**

## Irish Potatoes NOT PREPAID.



**Irish Cobbler Potatoes**

Will it pay to plant Potatoes this Spring? This question is easily settled. Go to your grocer and see what ordinary table stock is worth. The grower who said he would rather plant seven or eight dollars per bag seed Potatoes against \$3.50 season seed was indeed a wise business truck grower. Think it over. Compare the more conservative recent estimates of 1917 Potato crop with that of the earlier guesses. Who is going to feed Europe? We do not believe our farmers can go very far wrong on staples this season. We are going to handle some of the very best seed stock this Spring, that is possible to secure, which has always been our policy, and ever mindful of the fact that this is what our customers want and that the insignificant difference in price, between real seed Potatoes and commission house stuff is never considered by the grower who knows. There has been a time when some of our Florida Truckers could be hoodwinked into buying commission house seed Potatoes by the thought of saving possibly twenty-five cents to fifty cents per bag, but the vast majority have passed this period, and know the best is cheapest at any price.

**CULTURE.**—In cutting the Seed be sure to leave from one to two good eyes and a good piece of the meat, not merely a piece of the potato skin. By careful observation we have found that by leaving a good deal of the potato with the eye a much stronger and more vigorous plant will be secured.

For growing early potatoes here in Florida, first plantings are usually made the first of January and on through February. And on the East Coast they are planted much earlier. Frequently this crop is



**Red Bliss Potato**

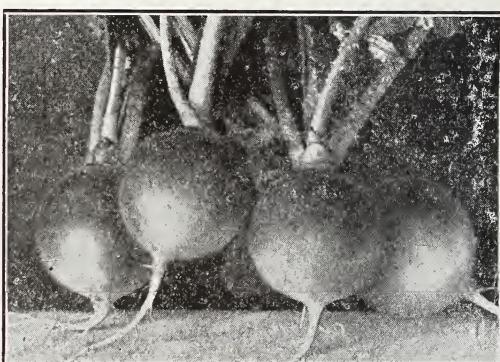
followed by corn or some other crop. In this case have rows five feet apart, otherwise make rows three feet apart, and hills every fifteen inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application ten days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil. It takes 3 bags or 7½ bushels to plant an acre.

**PRICES.**—We positively cannot make prices at this time that we could guarantee to hold good, due to the existing crop situation. However, we are going to make every effort to take care of our Customers in the very best possible manner.

**Irish Cobbler** (75 Days.) The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the very best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, bag \$6.25.

**Red Bliss or Triumph** (75 Days.) A standard best-known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, bag \$6.75.

**Spaulding Rose No. 4** (80 Days.) A stand-yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, bag \$6.25.



## Radishes PREPAID.

**CULTURE.**—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; four pounds to the acre.

**Bright Long Scarlet** (23 Days.) The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

**Scarlet Turnip** (21 Days.) One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

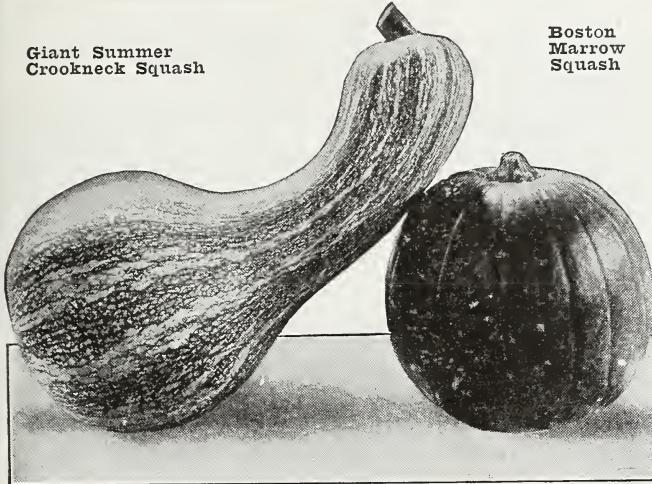
**Long White Icicle** (23 Days.) Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

**Mixed Radishes** (23 Days.) Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c, lb. 65c, postpaid.

**French Breakfast** (22 Days.) Oblong in shape and white tipped; otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, lb. 75c, postpaid.

# Promptness is Our Motto

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Boston Marrow Squash

## Spinach POSTPAID.

Sow in spring or fall one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

**Curled Norfolk Savoy** (110 Days.) Pkg. lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

## Salsify POSTPAID.

A very popular Winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters; hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows eighteen inches apart and when four inches high thin out, leaving plants four to six inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to fifty feet of drill or eight pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

**Mammoth Sandwich Island** Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

## Sage POSTPAID.

A good plant to have growing in your garden and good for flavoring meats. Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c.

## Squashes POSTPAID.

**CULTURE.**—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 lbs. per acre, running sorts, 1 lb.

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills three feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 6x6 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squashes here in Florida are a good-paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

## Early White Bush or Patty Pan

(45 Days.) By far the most popular variety of all for shipping purposes. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

**Early Yellow Bush** (45 Days.) Same shape and growth as Patty Pan, but yellow in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

**Hubbard** (70 Days.) A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

**Boston Marrow** sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

## Mammoth White Bush

(50 Days.) Almost identical with Early White Bush, only much larger and not quite as early. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

## Giant Summer Crookneck

(50 Days.) One of the very best varieties of the Crookneck family. Very prolific and fine for home gardens or some of the Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4 lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

## Sweet Corn

NOT PREPAID

Pec's of Seed Per Acre.

An early crop of Roasting Ears shipped to the Northern market often brings fine returns. However, there seems to be but few gardeners that realize this, but from the writer's own observation, this is a positive fact. Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties that we list as Roasting Ears or Sweet Corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

**CULTURE.**—Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill, leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of Tobacco Dust and Sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in celery crates, six or eight dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from first of January until March.

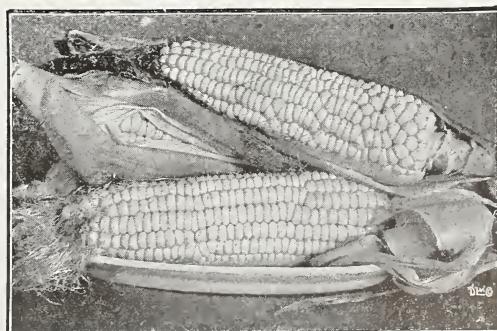
**Stowell's Evergreen** (75 Days.) This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida, or any other State for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$14.00.

**Country Gentleman** (70 Days.) This is a very superior variety of Sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zig-zag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight-rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$14.00.

**Florida Roasting Ears** (80 Days.) Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.50.

**Adam's Early** (60 Days.) Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and grown exclusively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.50, bu. \$9.00.

**Golden Bantam** Exceptionally fine quality; early; golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed; flavor exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.15, bu. \$12.00.



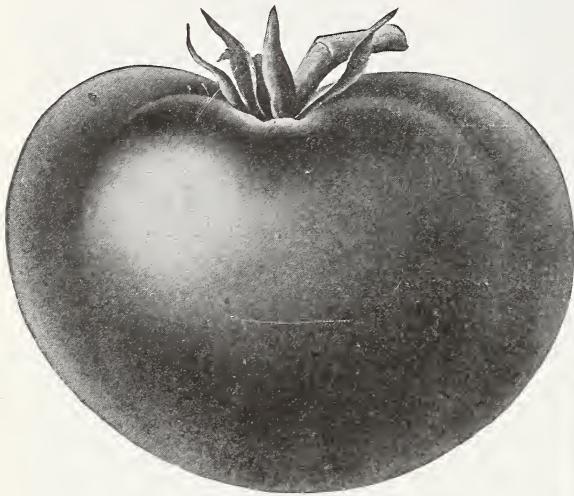
Stowell's Evergreen Corn

## Kilgore's Special Strain Tomatoes PREPAID.

Half Pound Seed Per Acre.

Buy the best tomato seed; if the quality of seed counts in any crop, it is undoubtedly in a tomato crop.

This is one of the greatest money crops for the Florida trucker. Earliness is one of the important features; however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold, and should be planted in well-protected beds to get early plants. Tomatoes are also planted in the open field when the danger of frost is thought to have been past and seems to do almost as well as where they have been transplanted. The tomato will



Hilborn Globe Tomato

do well on almost any kind of soil from a sand bed to a muck pond. When planting tomatoes we advocate planting two varieties, one of the Globe family and the other of the Earliana family, for we have seen it happen season after season where the grower who plants the early sorts will sell several hundred dollars' worth of Tomatoes before the Globe or second earlies ever come in. There is almost always a good demand for the earliest tomatoes, regardless of variety.

To start with, your land should be put in good condition after turning it, a half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give good returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds high-grade fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. Now you are ready to set the plants which should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud two or three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made latter part of September and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part December and continue to middle February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the Tomato. The Thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft-bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen, and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there are more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

**Remedy.**—Black Leaf "40" which is a tobacco decoction, has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the same into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf-eating insects or worms add two pounds of Arsenate of Lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf Spray, which will kill them.

**Hilborn Globe** Are you really looking for one of the very best Globe Tomatoes ever planted in Florida? We know your answer. Therefore take our suggestion and try this special strain of Globe. This is no new Tomato to Florida, but has been confined to only certain sections, namely: the East Coast principally. Doubtless practically every Grower knows that last season was no Tomato year in Florida, but where Hilborn Globe was tried, there was always a difference. More fruit, better quality, vines green when practically all others were blighted out or parched out. Customers and friends, remember this; we never lay any particular stress on any one item, unless we feel that it has genuine merit, and we are ever looking for something better for our customers, which is strictly a matter of business. Every one knows what a Globe Tomato is, and the Hilborn has proven itself to be a very superior type. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90.

**B. B.** (100 Days.) A large-fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

**Royal Pink** (95 Days.) Large purple-fruited, main crop sorts. Very solid, pink color and heavy yielder. Very much on the Globe order. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c, lb. \$3.25.

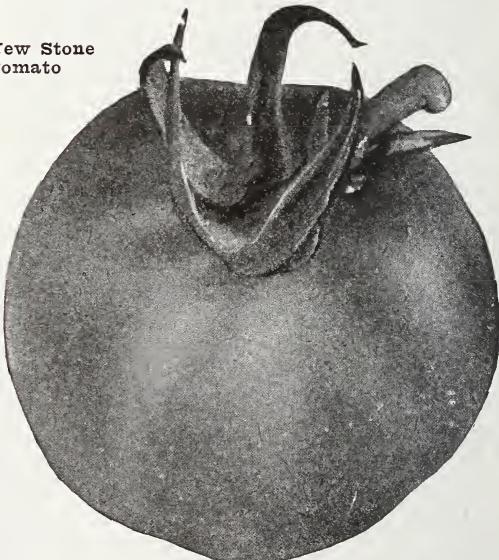
**Livingston's Perfection** (100 Days.) An old standard, red-skinned tomato. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50.

**Livingston's Favorite** (100 Days.) Large, bright red tomato, is smooth and ripens evenly. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50.

**Red Rock** (110 Days.) Very solid, with little core and seed, large, late variety. Beautiful, smooth, red fruit. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00 postpaid.

**Red Field Beauty** (105 Days.) A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first-class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

New Stone Tomato



**I. X. L.** (85 Days.) Very similar to Earliana. Exceedingly prolific, extra early, medium-sized red sort. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50.

**Livingston's Beauty** (105 Days.) Ripens early, has firm flesh of splendid quality and one of the greatest of all purple colored tomatoes. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50.

# Promptness is Our Motto

**New Stone** (105 Days.) From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up. And it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Chalk's Early Jewel** (85 Days.) Very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Spark's Earliana** (85 Days.) One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the State. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Matchless** (110 Days.) A second early of the finest quality, but not a good shipper to distant markets. Makes beautiful fruit, vigorous grower and very productive. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**My Maryland** One of the most productive, solid, smooth, uniform, bright red Tomatoes. A splendid all-round variety and good shipper. Shaped somewhat similar to the Earliana. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**John Baer** From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest, smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 90c; lb. \$2.75.

**Ponderosa** (110 Days.) Not only the largest, but the heaviest tomato grown. Fine for home use. Bears medium early and has a delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**New Magnus** (105 Days.) Very much on the Globe order and one that is rapidly gaining in popularity. Stalk and leaf resemble Irish potato plant. Pkg. 10c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Early Detroit** Heavy yielder, firm smooth fruit and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.



Ponderosa Tomato

**Old Blue Stem Duke of York** (105 Days.) It is called blight-proof tomato. Not the best quality, but one that makes fine market appearance, and a splendid shipper. During the last few years it has become almost impossible to grow tomatoes in some sections of the State on account of blight. And the Duke of York is practically the only variety that can be grown with any success where this disease prevails. Pkg. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Livingston's Globe** (95 Days.) One of the most popular of all varieties. The most beautiful of all Tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few culs. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 5c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

**Livingston's Globe** (True Blue Sealed Package) (95 Days.) Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

**June Pink** (90 Days.) Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

**Plum Tomato** (100 Days.) Fruit round and red, about the size of a plum. Ripens early and is used for pickling or preserving. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

## Turnips and Rutabagas PREPAID.

Two Pounds Seed Per Acre.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots, plant from September to January.

**Early White Egg** One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

**Purple Top Globe** Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

**Early Flat Dutch** This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Oz. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

**Early Purple Top Strap Leaf** Is another well-known and most popular of the early purple-top varieties. Oz. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

**Early Purple Top Milan** A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

**White Globe** Pure white, large and heavy crop per. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

**Southern Prize** About the same as Seven Top, only makes much nicer roots. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

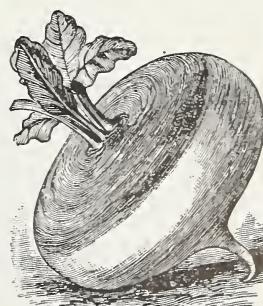
**Early Florida** If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple-top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

**Long White Cow Horn** This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep-rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

**Yellow or Amber Globe** One of the most popular yellow Globe turnips. Very heavy cropper and fine keeper. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Rutabaga,  
American

**Improved** One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Purple Top Milan

# Field Seeds

## LOOK OVER OUR SPLENDID LIST OF FORAGE CROPS

such as Beggar Weed, Rhodes, Sudan and Natal Grass, Kaffir Corn, Millets, Sorghums, Pesterita, Milo Maize, Egyptian Wheat. All perfectly adapted to our State, and will make splendid yields if given half a chance.

If you are a tiller of Florida soil, and buy a pound of hay or grain, you had better stop and figure out what is wrong with your method.



Beggarweed, with Cow Peas in Foreground.

## Alsike Clover Prepaid

We believe if there is any variety of clover that will succeed on our Florida soils it is the Alsike. We do not know of any large acreage being grown in the State, but there are many small patches here and there, where it is growing luxuriantly. Of the clover family, Alsike is the most hardy and will resist extremes of both heat and drouth. Alsike should be planted on fairly moist soil to do its best. In the Southern States, where clover has been regarded among the uncertainties, Alsike is displacing all other varieties. The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than other clover, does not have to be sown too highly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than any of the other varieties. Plant at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre, from October to February. Pkg. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.

## Alfalfa Prepaid

There are a few instances where alfalfa has been grown in a very limited way, but so far it has not proven a success here in Florida. It usually dies out during our rainy season. However, we are inclined to believe that in time and with proper inoculation, we are going to grow alfalfa successfully on our Florida soils. However, without inoculation it would be a waste of time and money to plant alfalfa. Let us suggest October, November and December as the best months in which to sow alfalfa. Land should be thoroughly prepared and 15 lbs. sown broadcast to the acre. Pkg. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

**INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE**

## Beggarweed Prepaid

**INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE**

Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures; also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer. For your groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 or 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in 3 to 5 days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from 3 to 5 tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Pkg. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

## Burr Clover Prepaid

**INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE**

Burr Clover is used principally for pasture—an annual legume and a wonderful nitrogen gathering plant and soil enricher. Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass planted together will furnish a green pasture almost the entire year. Where sown together use three bushels (30 lbs.) with 5 lbs. of Bermuda. Where Burr Clover is sown alone use 4 to 5 bus. broadcast on well prepared land.

The seed are in small spiral burrs and there is usually much trash and soil with the seed, which is not at all objectionable due to the fact that same helps to inoculate the seed. Once started the growth is more luxuriant each season. In order to give seed a chance to mature do not graze after the clover has begun to bloom freely.

You will find large numbers of hard seed which do not germinate very readily, therefore it is a good idea to place seed in bag and dip in cold water, then submerge in boiling water for two or three minutes, then dip in cold water again. In this way you will soften the hard-coated seed and get a better stand.

Burr Clover is sown here in Florida during the months of October, November and December. Price, pkg. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. (1 bu.), \$2.00.

## Sudan Grass

**PREPAID.**

Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock, you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut 3 or 4 times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of 5 lbs. of seed per acre, or broadcasted at the rate of 20 lbs. seed per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

We feel that it is our duty to our customers to call attention to the danger of buying seed from certain districts, as Sudan grass is a very close likeness to both Johnson grass and Sorghum and hybridizes readily with either.

We get our seed from Colorado, where, on account of the latitude and high altitude, Johnson grass cannot survive the winters, nor is the season long enough for it to seed; therefore you may depend on our seed as being absolutely free of this pest. Our seed is grown under irrigation, where the seed fills perfectly. Re-cleaned seed: Pkg. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. or more, 25c.

## Barley NOT PREPAID.

(120 Days.) Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classed with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half-bushel seed drilled in 3-ft. rows, or bushel and half broadcast per acre. Quart 15c; peck 85c; bushel \$3.00.

## Benne PREPAID.

**Culture.**—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5 ft. rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat.

Benne is a splendid thing to plant around your poultry yards, especially for young chickens. Price, pkg. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

## Italian Rye Grass PREPAID.

**For a Winter Lawn in Florida.**

Italian Rye Grass will not stand excessive heat and drouth, therefore must be planted in the Fall or Winter, say from October to February. If planted in the Fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all Winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant



**Sudan Grass**

growth, and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye Grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid Winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover seed. Pkg. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

## Buckwheat NOT PREPAID.

Buckwheat does very well in Florida; however, it is not planted extensively.

Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 ft. apart at the rate of 1 pk. to acre, or broadcast 1 bushel.

**Japanese** (65 Days.) This variety is very early. Qt. 15c; pk. 90c; bus. \$3.50.

## Bermuda Grass PREPAID.

Don't kill—cultivate it.

For pasture or lawn, Bermuda grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seeds are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of five pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or a light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at once, for it usually takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture, Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops, such as cowpeas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Price Pkg. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

## Sunflower PREPAID

This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in 5 or 6 weeks. Plant from March to August. Six pounds seed per acre, in drills 3 ft. apart and hills 1 foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.



A Field of Natal Grass Cut for Hay

## Natal Grass

### PREPAID.

One of the main features of this wonderful Grass is the fact that it will make a luxuriant growth on our high sand hills, where practically no other grass or vegetation will thrive. We would not advise planting Natal grass on ground that is too low. Sometimes this grass is confused with Rhodes and Northern Red Top, but it is entirely different from either; however, it is sometimes called Florida Red Top.

Natal grass is not generally considered a perennial as heavy frost will kill the roots; however, after once established, it reseeds itself each year and will quickly spread over the grove or field. But it is not a pest in the least, from the fact that it can be very easily gotten rid of by not allowing it to make any seed, cutting just before it blooms. No seeds will be scattered and next year you will have but very little Natal grass. A field of Natal grass is a very beautiful scene, the seeds being borne in loose pink downy branching sprays.

The preparation of the seed bed should be done thoroughly by breaking the land and then pulverizing same with a harrow. Sow the seed broadcast, which is very light and fluffy, and it is difficult to scatter uniformly over the surface of the soil. This, however, can be overcome to a great extent by mixing the seed with moist sand, but do not have it too wet or it will be impossible to get an even distribution. It will require eight pounds of seed to plant an acre. It will always be found best to use a liberal quantity of seed, so as to insure a good stand.

After the seed has been sown, same must not be covered more than half inch by harrowing very lightly or by use of a brush.

Great care should be exercised not to get the seed too deep, for if same is covered too deeply, a poor stand will surely be the result. The seed is very small, and it is impossible for it to come up through a heavy covering. Natal grass is best planted from March until August; however, some plant in the fall, but it is very hard to get the seed up while the ground is cold, and should you have some severe cold it would be killed. Under favorable conditions first crop of hay is cut in 75 days from time of

seeding, which should be done while in bloom. Two or three cuttings a year are made, but care should be taken, in order that one crop of seed may be matured so as to insure a stand for the next season, and it makes no material difference whether this is before first or last cutting.

Any Florida farmer that buys a pound of hay undoubtedly needs a guardian. It is positively absurd to think of doing such a thing when there are so many months in the year that we can grow forage crops and such a variety of them. We have first-class well matured seed as follows: Pkg. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or over, 35c per lb. Write for price where wanted in large quantities.

## Rhodes Grass

### PREPAID.

Rhodes grass comes to us from Central and Southern Africa, which is a newly introduced forage plant. It is an annual, growing three to four feet high with a large number of very long, narrow, tender leaves and few branching stems.

When grown from seed its growth is commonly erect the first season, but on the same ground it seems to make runner-like branches two to four feet long, which root at the joints and cover the ground quite rapidly. It has been our experience in Florida that the Rhodes Grass does best on medium low land; in other words, it seems to like more or less moisture. This grass promises to become one of our greatest hay crops.

The Rhodes grass is planted in Florida in the fall, October and November, and from first of March to September. We suggest spring as the best time to plant. Put your land in first class shape and broadcast 8 to 10 lbs. of seed per acre. Under favorable conditions this will be ready for your first cutting in four weeks, and from then on for several months can be cut once a month. Some sections of the State, where conditions are favorable, 8 and 10 cuttings are made in one year, but ordinarily 2 or 3 cuttings of about one ton each to the acre is about the average.

This grass is easily eradicated by plowing it under before it has had time to reseed itself. Cut for hay about the time it begins to bloom. Prices: Pkg. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

## Field Corn

NOT PREPAID.

### Fourteen Million Bushels

How many of our Florida Farmers ever dreamed of our 1917 Corn Crop reaching the fourteen million and two hundred thousand bushel mark, with one of the most unfavorable seasons imaginable? In 1916 with most favorable seasons, we grew twelve million six hundred thousand bushels, and with the princely efforts put forth by our farmers, during 1917, with same seasons as 1916, the crop would have easily reached 20,000,000 bushels. Let's make 1918 a 25,000,000 bushel crop. A big crib full of corn is a mighty fine thing, war or no war.

To grow more and better corn is what we want. Present prices and conditions make us realize this fact more fully. Just think of a farmer buying corn, and yet hundreds of them do this.

When our farmers wake up to the fact that it is possible to grow our own corn and hay at small cost, thereby keeping at home the money we generally send out to other states for these necessities, we are going to have larger bank accounts; more money for luxuries and farm improvements, and consequently more satisfaction than we have experienced during the years we have toiled and sweated to grow money crops and having to turn around and hand it to the local grain dealers for corn and hay to run us.

It is not an expensive crop to grow; one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

Do not get the idea that we cannot grow good corn in Florida. There are numbers of farmers in this immediate section that never buy a dollar's worth of corn, but have corn in their cribs the year round. By all means plant nothing but a Florida-grown corn for general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow-crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop. Write for samples of our field corns in order that you may see them and select something that you like. We will gladly mail sample. Our seed corn is all selected, tipped and nubbed and hand shelled.

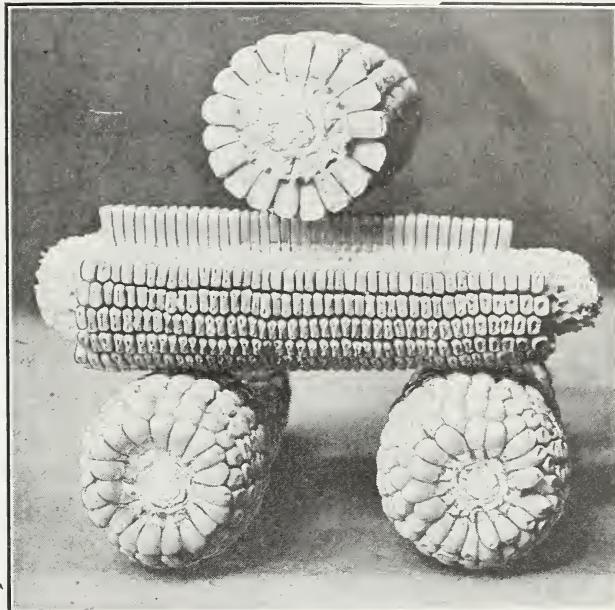
**BUD WORM.** Frequently the late plantings are more or less affected by bud worms, hence it is always best to plant as early as possible, but with your late plantings, if you are troubled with this pest, you will find that a pound of powdered Arsenate of Lead and three pounds of flour thoroughly mixed and dusted into the bud, will be found very effective and render the chances much greater for growing a crop of late corn. Don't let weevils eat up 10 to 25 per cent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of Bisulphide of Carbon. With better cribs and a little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

**Kilgore's Florida Flint** A Florida production, and the best all-round white corn for general crop. Being very flinty, it stands the weevils better than almost any other variety, except the Cuban Yellow. Good yielder, rather small cob, with good lengthy grain. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Snowflake** A splendid variety for roasting ears, or very early feeding purposes. Large ears, with long, white grains. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Kilgore's Prolific** This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in this part of the State. Makes from 2 to 4 large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Hastings' Prolific** A fine corn that is planted extensively throughout the South, and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.



Kilgore's Florida Flint.

**Kilgore's Poorland Corn** A splendid white, flinty and rather prolific, making from 2 to 3 ears to the stalk. If your soil is so thin that you have failed to make the yield that you should have, try this variety and see the difference in results. We know of some farmers who used to plant other varieties and never made enough to do them, and are now planting Kilgore's Poorland Corn and always have corn to sell. This is not a soft corn by any means, but a very hard white corn, just the thing that will withstand the weevil which is so disastrous to corn here in Florida. Kilgore's Poorland corn makes good medium ear, with fairly deep grain. Our Poorland corn may be just the thing for your soil—try it. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

**Full Crib** If you want to make plenty of corn, plant Full Crib. A Florida grown, hard, white corn. Produces from 1 to 3 good ears. Last season was our first season to list this splendid variety, and we have had many compliments as to the merits of this particular variety. For a general crop this cannot fail to give you the very best results; you will be satisfied with Full Crib. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Mexican June** A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other Southwestern States, this variety is very popular, and a good yielder. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Early Improved White Dent** A splendid variety for early use. Qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

**Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint** This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

**Improved Golden Dent** This is a splendid variety to plant in our State for early use, but too soft for a general crop. A great yielder, large grains and very early. Pkg. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

**Hickory King** Very popular throughout the South. Small cob, with broad, deep white grain. Exceedingly productive and does better on thin soil than most any other variety, but too soft for general crop in Florida. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

**Florida King Corn** We think this one of the very best that we list; is grown in Alachua County, and we believe it to be one of Florida's best productions in the way of corn. Will average two large ears to the stalk, with large, white deep grains, and not too soft. A splendid corn for general crop. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Boys' Corn Club** Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs has become known as "Boy's Corn Club" and never fails to do honor to the planter where conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion county and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.

### Ensilage Corn

**Illinois Ensilage** This is one of the very best varieties that can be used for Silo purposes; in fact, it is used more extensively than all other Ensilage corns combined. Aside from the fact that this variety makes more fodder than other Ensilage varieties, it is a heavy yielder of large ears of pure white corn, which makes excellent roasting ears; fairly hard corn, which makes it a good keeper. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.

### Broom Corn PREPAID

Various experiments show that Broom Corn will grow to perfection on Florida soils. Plant in the spring same time as corn and give same cultivation; in drills 3 ft. apart, and leave thick in row. Use 10 lbs. of seed per acre.

**Improved Evergreen** (90 Days.) Best variety. Pkg. 5c; lb. 25c.

### Pop Corn PREPAID.

**White Rice** One of the very best for popping purposes. Will make an abundance of grain for poultry feed. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

### Kaffir Corn NOT POSTPAID

**White Kaffir Corn** (90 Days.) Plant from rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast one bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry foods. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

### Millet NOT POSTPAID

**Cattail or Pearl Millet** This is one of the most valuable forage plants for continuous cutting of green feed. Every one who has stock should plant a few rows of Cattail Millet for green feed throughout the summer. The more you cut it the better it grows. It is eaten greedily by all stock. Plant in spring, as soon as frost is over, up as late as August, in 3-foot rows. Where drilled use 4 lbs. per acre and 20 lbs. broadcast. Pkg. 10c; lb. 25c.

**German Millet** (60 Days.) For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than German Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.



**German Millet**

### Feterita NOT POSTPAID

Feterita, another specie of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain, is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the Silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly; heavy yielder. Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

### Milo Maize NOT PREPAID

#### 50 Pounds to Bushel.

Milo Maize is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn; more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. Plant in three-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relished by all live stock. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

### Egyptian Wheat PREPAID

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn (120 Days). This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn," only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 lbs. seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as grain crop; perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

## Sorghum NOT PREPAID.

Sorghum makes an excellent feed for cows, horses, hogs; in fact, all manner of live stock. Fine for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep-rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel Cowpeas. Drill in three-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre; where wanted for making syrup use only 5 lbs. of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bu. of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

**Early Amber** (65 Days.) Probably one of the very earliest varieties, used almost exclusively for forage. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

**Sugar Drip** This variety not only makes a large yield of forage, but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 15c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Early Orange** Well known throughout the South and like Early Amber is used principally for forage; however, not quite as early, but will yield a tremendous amount of feed. Lb. 10c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

**Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane** This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of Sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 25c; pk. \$2.00; bus. \$7.50.

## Japanese Cane

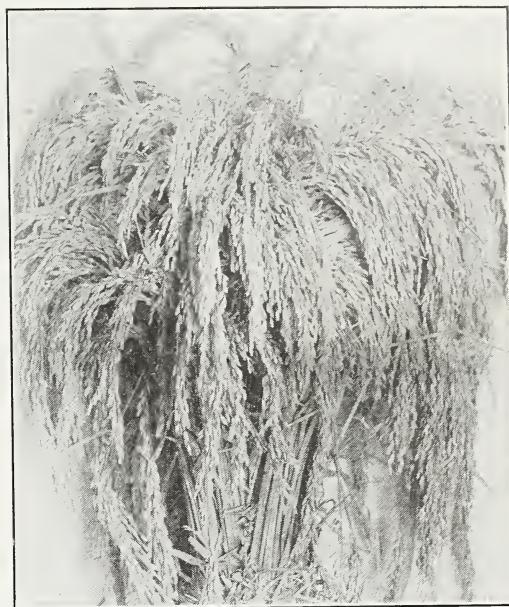
### NOT PREPAID.

Japanese Cane is perhaps one of the best crops you can grow for silage or green feed, being far less expensive than corn or practically anything else you can possibly grow along this line of feed. Furthermore there is no other green feed crop that will produce the tonnage per acre. Another important consideration is the fact that you do not have to replant this crop year after year, as it can be run on the same ground almost indefinitely. Japanese Cane makes fine pasturage for hogs; in fact, it is splendid for all kinds of live stock, and a superior grade of syrup can be made from same. Whether you have a silo or not, you cannot afford to overlook this, as an inexpensive and valuable feed crop.

It will require 2500 lineal feet of seed cane to plant an acre. Rows should be 8 ft. apart and cane dropped every two feet in the drill. Plantings should be made from middle November until first of March. However, the earlier planted, better are the chances



Japanese Cane.



Gopher Rice

of getting a perfect stand. In placing orders remember it will take two or three days to make shipment. Price per 1000 lineal feet, \$2.50. No order accepted for less than 500 feet.

## Rice NOT PREPAID.

Every year brings forth more interest in Rice growing, and why not make it one of our staples?

The growing of Rice in Florida is one of the crops that is overlooked. We have thousands of acres of the finest rice land in the world, and let us hope that the time is not far distant when we will be shipping train loads of this staple product out of the state instead of bringing in thousands of pounds annually.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2½-ft. rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

**Gopher Rice** This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the highland rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 10c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.75.

**Pearl or White Rice** Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 10c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.75.

## Peanuts NOT PREPAID

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to a crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell. Shell the nuts before planting; have rows three feet apart, dropping them one foot apart in the drill. Use one bushel seed per acre. Do not wait until you are ready to plant to secure seed. Place your order now, while the price is right. We will put aside your order to ship when you are ready.

**Florida Peanuts** (120 Days.) Qt. 10c; pk. 65c; bushel \$2.50; 10 bus. \$23.50.

**Improved Spanish** (100 Days.) A bunch variety, with 2 to 4 peas to pod. Similar to regular Spanish, except vines and peas are larger. Qt. 15c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

**Small Spanish Peanuts** (90 Days.) Early to mature; very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.75.

## Goobers PREPAID.

This is strictly a hog feed. Pods somewhat like peanuts, except there is only one seed to the pod, which is round and large. Can be left in the ground all winter or until eaten by hogs, and will not sprout. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.40.

## Cowpeas NOT PREPAID.

60 Pounds to Bushel.

INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
**MULFORD CULTURE**

Growing Cowpeas will decrease your growing fertilizer bill, and is it not time that this be figured on—not only just a little?

Impossible to plant too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new, there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of Cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills, or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oat, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it; the cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill or Clay. For pasture or benefit of the land, use the Mixed, Unknown, Iron, Brabham, and Black. When peas are sown broadcast with a small



Spanish Peanuts.

growing variety of sorghum such as the Early Amber at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as New Era, Whippoorwill and Clay can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. Later varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing pea vine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.

Below we will endeavor to quote prices that will hold good throughout the season; however, we cannot guarantee this price, for the pea market some seasons is as changeable as the wind. If you plant large quantities of cowpeas, write us, naming quantity and variety wanted, and we will tell you just what same will cost you delivered at your station.

**Iron** This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its



Field of Brabham Cow Peas.

# Promptness is Our Motto

disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and rootknot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific, and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Brabham** This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making a sort of upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, which renders the cutting much easier than where the vines grow flat on the ground. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Whippoorwill** One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Qt. 15c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

**Wonderful or Unknown** One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Mixed** Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bushel \$3.25.

**Clay** Well known and popular early variety, and not as heavy viner as some of the other varieties, such as Unknown and Iron. Qt. 15c; pk. 90c; bushel \$3.50.

**New Era** This is one of the earliest of all cow-peas. Splendid viner and a heavy producer; seed a dark speckled. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Black** A standard variety. Very prolific and early to mature. Makes fine growth and is a heavy yielder. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.10; bushel \$4.00.

**California Blackeye** If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.90; bushel \$7.50.

**Early or Two-Crop Conch** Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on same ground. Qt. 35c; pk. \$2.25; bushel \$8.00.

## Velvet Beans NOT PREPAID

INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE

The Velvet Bean is the most rank-growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and is one of the best plants for the production of feed, and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as the cow peas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured, the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. It needs a long growing season, about six months to mature a crop. Therefore the seed should be planted early in order that the crop may mature before frost in case of an early fall. Plant from March to June and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers out all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans

will smother out the worst Bermuda and Nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle, and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five or six seed every three feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and is one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time. Pkg. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.75.

**Yokohoma** The Yokohoma has justly received much commendation because of its earliness, which has made it possible for our neighboring states to grow this legume. This plant, while growing, resembles the common velvet bean in character of foliage and hardiness, but differs in the seed, which is a white flattish seed, less vine, and will mature in four months, but will not stand in the field like the old velvet bean, as the pods will crack open and waste part of seed. Pkg. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Lyon** Called White Velvet Beans. The Florida Agricultural Station says more vigorous, rapid grower and vines stronger than the ordinary velvet beans. Said to be earlier, more prolific; pods longer; seeds white and not round. Does not have the fuzz like the old velvet bean. However, stock does not seem to like them as well as the regular velvet bean, and neither do the beans stick in the pods as well, but when they have matured, lots of the pods will burst open and the beans drop out. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

**Osceola Velvet** Said to be a cross between the Yokohoma and the old Speckled Velvet Bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned Velvet Bean. Pkg. 10c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

**Chinese Velvet** This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz like the old speckled velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the Yokohoma or the 100-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.



Chinese Velvet Bean.

**100-Day Velvet** There has come to light a new velvet bean that is destined to supersede some varieties of the velvet bean family, especially further north where the growing season is much shorter than our seasons in Florida. Its most valuable characteristic is earliness, which requires but little more than 100 days.

In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. Pkg. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.50.

## Soy or Soja Beans NOT PREPAID

INOCULATE THIS  
SEED WITH  
MULFORD CULTURE

Although the Soy beans have been grown in this country more or less for many years, it is only the last few years that it has attracted much attention. But the use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further north. The Soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes hay in quality similar to that of the cow pea, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cow peas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every two feet, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cow peas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans, making an upright growth, have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth Yellow is the most popular planted in the South, and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cow peas.

**Mammoth Yellow** (120 Days.) Pkg. 10c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50



Dwarf Essex Rape.

## Rye NOT PREPAID

There is absolutely nothing better for a winter grazing crop than Rye. It is fine for all kinds of live stock and poultry. Rye will reduce your feed bill and increase your egg production.

Anyone with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where wanted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

## Florida Grown Black Rye

The standard variety planted here in our State and one that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Florida Black Rye will grow upright and tall, but all Western and Northern varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground, making it very undesirable where it is wanted to cut for green feed. Ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks from time of planting. Results are always satisfying from a crop of Florida Black Rye. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.75.

**Abruzzi Rye** Highly recommended throughout the South, where it has been tried and advocated by some of the experimental stations as being one of the very best. Abruzzi is a tall growing variety, the same as Florida Black Rye, and a vigorous grower; early and splendid yielder of grain and an immense amount of grazing. This particular variety has given splendid results wherever tried, and is increasing in popularity each season. Qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.

**Georgia Rye** Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for poultry alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 15c; pk. \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.

## Rape PREPAID

Every Stock and Poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all-round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended, as it will take less than one dollar's worth of seed to plant an acre, and where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better—you can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, where drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that same may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.

**Dwarf Essex Rape** Pound 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.90.

# Promptness is Our Motto



Fulghum Oats.

## Oats NOT PREPAID.

32 Pounds to Bushel.

Our seed oats are recleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are superior to northern or western seed.

Your land should be turned deep October 1st. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground. There are three ways in which you can plant, viz.: open furrow, drill or broadcast. For Florida we would recommend drilling or broadcasting, as there is no special advantage in using the open furrow, as we do not have enough cold here in Florida to kill out oats; the chief reason for using the open furrow being to protect from freezes.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Of, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on our Florida soils. After your oats are harvested, sow the land to cow peas.

**Fulghum** (110 Days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drought resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Peck 50c; bushel \$1.65; 10 bus. \$16.00.

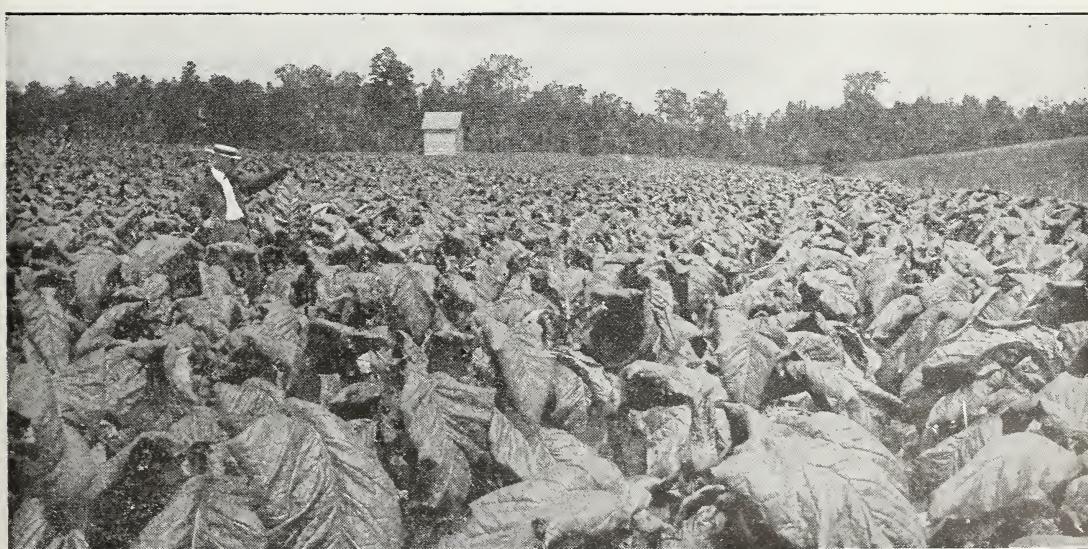
**Texas Rust Proof** (130 Days.) This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 10c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.50; 10 bus. \$14.00.

**Burt or 90 Day** (90 to 100 Days.) Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 10c; pk. 40c; bushel \$1.50; 10 bus. \$14.00.

## Hastings' Hundred Bushel Oats

(130 Days.) A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 10c; peck 50c; bushel \$1.65; 10 bus. \$16.00.

**Winter Turf or Grazing Oats** (130 Days) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 10c; pk. 50c; bus. \$1.85; 10 bus. \$17.50.



Sweet Oronoko Tobacco.

## Tobacco PREPAID.

Seed should be sown in December, January and February in protected beds and have plants ready to set as soon as danger of frost is over.

**Sweet Oronoko** (120 Days.) The best variety and of finest flavor for smoking or chewing. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25.

**Havana** (125 Days.) One of the best imported varieties. Pkg. 10c; oz. 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25.

## Chufas NOT PREPAID.

(90 Days.) This is one of Florida's most valuable crops and should not be overlooked, for a good chufa crop helps the bacon crop.

Chufas are one of the greatest foods known for fattening hogs. Have rows 3 ft. apart and drop 2 or 3 seed every 12 inches in the drill. Short crop. If you intend planting, why not place your order now, while the price is right, for delivery any time after January 1st? Price is sure to advance at planting time and the demand is always greater than the supply. First-class recleaned seed. Qt. 30c; pk. \$2.00; bushel \$7.00.

## Dasheen NOT PREPAID.

The beauty of the Dasheen is, it grows to perfection in our State. Average yield per acre 400 bushels. The low, wet lands are best adapted to Dasheen growing; in fact, it must be planted on this kind of land. Make rows 4 ft. apart and hills 3 ft. apart in the row. It will take 5 bus. of medium-size seed to plant an acre, and same should not be cut but planted whole and cover 4 to 6 inches deep. Not necessary to set the bud end up, but just simply drop and cover. Plant January, February or March, February preferred. Takes about seven months to mature a crop. Seed: Qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bushel \$2.50.

## Roselle PREPAID.

It is only this season that we have been in position to offer this seed, even in a small way. Our seed is imported from the West Indies—the seed does not seem to mature perfectly here in Florida, hence our native grown seed is unreliable. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Can also be used to make Jams, Pies and Puddings. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April in hills 6x6 feet. Not only valuable but a beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c.

## Flower Seed in Bulk POSTPAID.

We only list such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds of varieties that will do nothing here.

	Pkg.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Aster Mixed.....	.10	.35	.65	—	—
Carnation Pinks, Double Mixed	.10	.35	.65	—	—
China Pinks .....	.10	.25	.45	—	—
Cosmos (Giant Mixed).....	.10	.15	.25	—	—
Chrysanthemums, Mixed .....	.10	.30	.55	—	—
Dahlia (Best Mixed).....	.10	.35	.65	—	—
Four O'Clocks .....	.05	.10	.15	—	—
Geranium, Mixed .....	.10	.40	.75	—	—
Hibiscus (Crimson) .....	.10	.35	.65	—	—
Nasturtium (Dwarf Mixed).....	.05	—	.10	.25	.85
Nasturtium (Tall Mixed).....	.05	—	.10	.25	.85
Pansy (French Mixed).....	.10	.45	.85	—	—
Petunia (Best Mixed).....	.10	.30	.55	—	—
Phlox (Dromondi, Mixed)....	.10	.25	.45	—	—
Salvia (Scarlet Sage).....	.15	.60	1.00	—	—
Verbena (Mixed) .....	.10	.20	.35	—	—
Zinnia (Mixed) .....	.10	.20	.35	—	—
Sweet Peas (Mixed Spencers). .10	—	.15	.50	1.75	



Winter or Hairy Vetch.

## Vetch PREPAID.

**Winter or Hairy Vetch** This legume is indeed becoming more popular each season throughout the South, and well-drained sandy land is best adapted to growing it. Vetch does not stand the summer heat, therefore it should be planted here in the State of Florida from October to December. It is a good scheme to plant Oats, Rye or some other grain with the Vetch as a supporting crop. Vetch should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, and where sown with other grain, 20 lbs. and a half bushel oats, rye or any other grain used. Inoculation of the soil where Vetch is planted the first time is a matter of prime importance, as many failures are due to lack of proper germs in the soil, is a common experience, therefore we recommend Mulford cultures or any other standard culture. Hairy Vetch is adapted to a wide range of uses—makes excellent hay and furnishes pastureage of highest quality, and may be grazed in the Winter and Spring without materially reducing the hay crop. Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with such crops as cow peas, Soy beans, sorghums, millets and late planted corn. Pkg. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or over, 20c per lb.



Aster.

We Recommend and Sell

# Mulford Cultures

FOR ALL LEGUMES

**PREPAID**

Yes, it pays to inoculate.

Convince yourself by writing your State Agricultural Department.

Inoculate your Alfalfa, Clovers, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetches and All Other Legume Crops.

Small Cost—Large Returns; Easy to Use; No Labor Expense.



**Uninoculated**

**ALFALFA**

**Inoculated**

Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—plant on right inoculated with **Mulford Culture for Alfalfa**. All other conditions identical.

**THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are "different" and should not be confused with other brands.

#### **Increase Your Crops — Improve Your Soil**

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

Be sure to specify the particular legume on which you desire to use the **Mulford Cultures**, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Canada Field Peas	Garden Peas
Alsike Clover	Peanuts	Garden Beans
Burr Clover	Vetch	Lima Beans
Cow Peas	Velvet Beans	Lespedeza
Soy Beans	Sweet Peas	Beggar Weed and others

**PRICES:** **Mulford Cultures** are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed at the following prices:

5-Acre Size ("A Dollar per Acre") . . . . .	\$5.00
1-Acre Size . . . . .	1.50
Garden Size ( $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) . . . . .	.50

(These prices include delivery.)

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase your yield and at the same time increase the nitrates and enrich and renovate your soil by Nature's own method?

Free descriptive literature sent upon request.

## Buckeye Incubators

**PREPAID.**

**Write Us For the Buckeye Catalogue.**

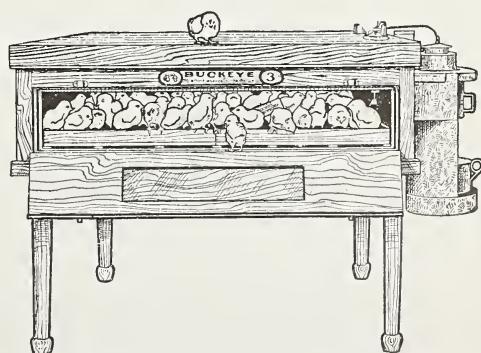
**Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks and Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator!**

Twenty-five years of consistent service makes this guarantee an assurance. The "Buckeye" is unquestionably the best incubator made. Our customers have proven that by comparative tests with all other brands. They never fail to hatch more chicks and better chicks. Every "Buckeye" we sell is guaranteed to hatch more chicks and better chicks—and they never come back. That's the proof.

The "Buckeye" is recommended by all the agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

We pay the freight on all Incubators. Full stock, following sizes on hand always, hence no delay in execution of your order.

60-egg size . . . . . \$10.50 110-egg size . . . . . \$18.50  
200-egg size . . . . . \$24.50



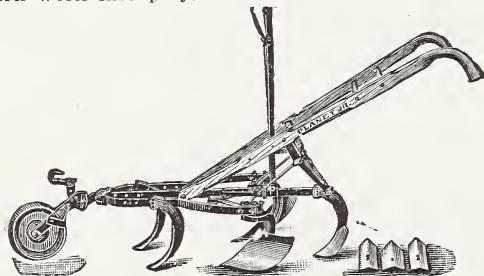
## Cultivators

NOT PREPAID.

Write For Our Cultivator Catalogue.

Every grower should have up-to-date equipment, same as any other progressive business, which always means added profit.

In this busy and progressive age no farm can afford to be without the proper tools and equipment. There are thousands of cases where a few dollars judiciously spent would make work a pleasure where it was once drudgery, and many times save the expense of an extra hand or two. Often the logic of the above is fully appreciated, but many times the individual feels that he can not afford the outlay of a few dollars at the time when perhaps the saving of time and labor hire for just one week would pay for the necessary equipment and at the same time turn work into play.



## Hand Weeder

POSTPAID.

This is one of the handiest little tools ever possessed by any gardener or florist. All grass and weeds can be removed from around small plants instantly with this little implement. Price 25c.

## Hand Seeder

POSTPAID.

The Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower is the best made. Will sow all kinds of grain. So simple to operate, that an inexperienced hand can sow several acres per hour. Gives even distribution of seed, making a more uniform stand. Write for folder, description of this wonderful little machine, which pays for itself in one day. Price \$3.75.

## Canning Pays

If the question has ever arisen in your mind as to whether or not canning pays, call upon your grocer and get a few prices, and see if you do not feel as though you should have put up some of your hard earned products, that absolutely went to waste.

Of course it necessitates a small outlay to begin with for equipment, but if you only put up 200 or 300 cans, you will more than save enough to pay for the outfit, which can be used many seasons, if taken care of. Don't look at it as if you were just simply throwing so much money away. Look at the proposition from a business standpoint.

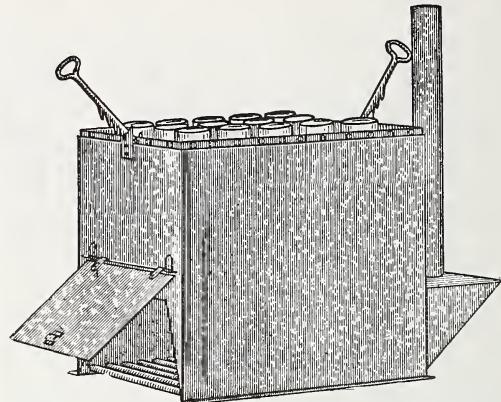
## Farm Canning Machines Best Made

NOT PREPAID.

Write For Folder, Full Description of Our Canners

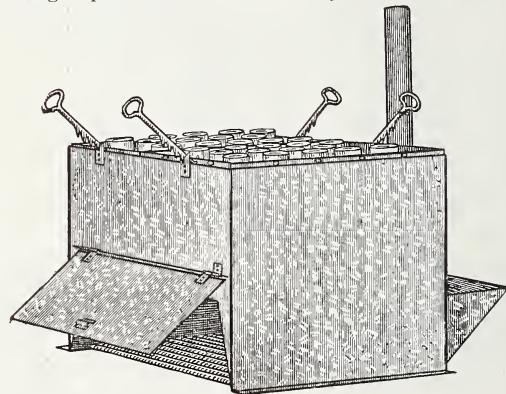
This canner is used by practically every canning club not only in Florida, but throughout the South, and thousands of private individuals, which makes it very evident that the Farm Canning Machine has real merit.

From six different styles, almost any need can be fitted, whether a small canner for home or a large machine to be used as a commercial proposition. Cuts below show two of our small canners. The one above is not fitted with additional scalding attachment, but the one shown below has the extra equipment. Charcoal Burners are 60c extra where wanted.



**No. BN Outfit Complete** consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping steel, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 50 lbs. Price \$5.75. Club of three, \$16.50. Freight paid on club orders only. Cooking capacity 42 No. 2 or 24 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers.

**No. BBN Outfit** Made on the same principle as No. B-N, with the additional scalding attachment. Price \$8.50. Club order of three, \$24.00. Freight paid on club orders only.



**No. BSN Outfit Complete** One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping steel, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 65 lbs. Price \$8.50. Club of three, \$24.00. Capacity 84 No. 2 cans at one cooking, three layers, 28 to the layer.

**No. BBSN Outfit** Made on the same principle of the No. BB with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. Price \$12.50. Club of three, \$36.00. Freight paid on club orders.

## Cans

NOT PREPAID.

We Handle Standard Packer Cans. Two-pound cans and caps (125 to case), per case, \$5.00; per thousand, \$40.00. Three-pound cans and caps (100 to case), per case, \$5.00; per thousand, \$50.00.

## Canning Supplies

PREPAID.

**Solder Wire.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; 1lb. 75c.

**Solder Bar.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; 1lb. 75c.

**Sal ammoniac.** Pulverized,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; 1lb. 75c.

**Sal ammoniac Bar.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; 1lb. 75c.

**Fluxing Fluid.** Pint 25c.

**Capping Steels.** Each \$1.50.

**Tipping Irons.** Each 50c.

**Charcoal Furnace.** Each 60c.

**Extra Caps.** Hundred, 65c.

# Promptness is Our Motto

## Insecticides NOT PREPAID.

**Arsenate of Lead Paste** Use from 2 to 3 lbs. to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, cutworms and all leaf-eating insects. Lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.25.

**Arsenate of Lead Powder** Pound 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

**Bisulphide of Carbon** Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. In gallon cans, \$2.75.

### Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound

A powder used for dusting plants of all kinds to kill sucking and leaf-eating insects. Is also a preventive of Rust. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

**Bug Death** Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf-eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to use Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green and many other insecticides on cabbage and other vegetables. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

**Paris Green** Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf-eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 35c; 1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.

**Blue Stone** Lb. 20c; 25 lbs. 17c per lb.; 100 lbs. 16c per lb.; by barrel, 15c per lb.

**Sulphur** Can be used alone or with mixtures for Rust, Mites, Red Spider and other insects that attack beans and various other vegetables. Lb. 7c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

**Tobacco Dust** (High-Grade Stuff.) Used as an insecticide for various things: Bud-worms, insects that breathe through their sides, Aphis, fowl houses and nests. Lb. 5c; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

## Insecticide Formulas

**Bordeaux Mixture** Blue Stone, 4 lbs.; quick lime, 6 lbs.; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the blue stone in 3 gals. of hot water and strain into 50-gallon barrel. Slack the lime slowly in tight box or bucket and make into a very thin paste, and strain to same barrel with blue stone and stir thoroughly, and then fill barrel with water. Never make up more than will be used same day, for after it stands 24 hours it loses its strength. The addition of 2 or 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead to a barrel of Bordeaux Mixture makes a fine combination spray for blight and all leaf-eating insects.

**Cutworm Mash** One quart syrup, peck bran thoroughly and put out in the late afternoon around plants, or you may scatter broadcast before planting. Be cautious, as this is a deadly poison.

**"Black Leaf 40"** To Prevent Damage to Cucumbers, Cantaloupes and Watermelons by the Melon Louse. Not postpaid.

**The Injury.** Cucumber, cantaloupe and watermelon crops often "fail" because of attacks of aphis (known as "plant lice," "honey dew," in Florida as "Hessian Fly.") These small, soft-bodied sucking insects pierce the different parts of the plants, most often the under-side of the leaves, causing them to curl.

**Control.** These "failures" may be prevented by killing the melon lice with "Black Leaf 40" (sulphate of nicotine). Use the "Black Leaf 40" at the rate of 1 lb. to 100 gals. of water. To improve the spread-

ing properties of the spray, add dissolved soap at the rate of 2 lbs. of soap to every barrel of spray.

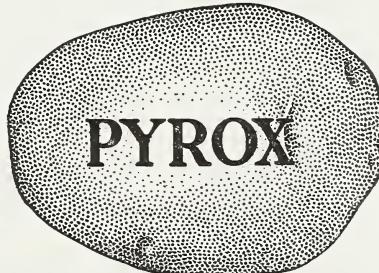
If spraying with Bordeaux, Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate, Pyrox, or other sprays for fungus diseases, merely add "Black Leaf 40" without soap) at the rate of 1 lb. to every 100 gals. of the spray. "Black Leaf 40" may safely be combined with these materials, in all cases where they may be used alone without resulting in injury. Be sure to wet the insects. Spray as soon as the lice appear in the field.

We can furnish the disc nozzle, elbow and three-foot extension rod for applying "Black Leaf 40" or any other spray on the under side of the leaves. Nozzle, 50c; elbow, 40c; extension rod, 50c, postpaid.

**Directions.** To make 1 gal. of spray use 1 teaspoonful "Black Leaf 40,"  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. Dissolved Soap. To make 5 gals. of spray use 5 teaspoonfuls "Black Leaf 40," 4 ozs. Dissolved Soap. To make 50 gals. of spray use  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. "Black Leaf 40,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Dissolved Soap. To make 100 gals. of spray use 1 lb. "Black Leaf 40," 3 to 4 lbs. Dissolved Soap.

**Price.** 1 oz. bottle (makes 6 gals. of spray), 25c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tin (makes 50 gals. of spray), 75c. 2-lb. tin (makes 200 gals. of spray), \$2.50. 10-lb. tin (makes 1,000 gals. of spray), \$10.75.

**Note.** Be sure to add the following amount of postage where same is to be sent by mail:  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 5c; 2 lbs. 8c; 10 lbs. 20c. This will save delay.



The one spray that can be applied in a fine mist-like spray, covering and protecting every part of the leaf and stem against the microscopic spores that otherwise would find lodging and develop rust and other plant troubles, is PYROX.

The only spray that is so smooth and fine it will go through the finest nozzles without clogging, thus going further and doing the most thoroughly effective work, is PYROX. The one spray that is positively death to all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight, rot, rust and other fungus diseases, is PYROX.

The one spray that stimulates growth, keeps the leaves bright, green, strong and healthy, right through the season, makes the plants vigorous and produces to the very limit, is PYROX.

Use it to prevent tomato rust, kill tomato worms, and all leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases on cucumbers, beans, celery, peppers, egg plant, Irish potatoes.

**IMPORTANT.** Pyrox is mailable only in the 1 and 5-lb. sizes. These sizes are mailable due to the fact that same are packed in corrugated cartons, whereas none of the other sizes are packed in this manner. Postage rate on the 5-lb. pkg. is 14c, and on the 1-lb. pkg. 6c. The 5-lb. size packed weighs 10 lbs.; 1-lb. size weighs 2 lbs. Be sure to include postage, which will save delay. Do not order the other sizes by mail, for same cannot be sent this way.

**Price of Pyrox F. O. B. Plant City.** 1 lb., one jar, 35c; 5 lbs., 1 crock, \$1.40; 10 lbs., 1 drum, \$2.50; 25 lbs., 1 container, \$5.75; 50 lbs., 1 kit, \$10.75; 100 lbs., 1 keg, \$20.00; 300 lbs., 1 barrel, \$57.00.

**Whale Oil Soap** Used largely for Whitefly, Rust, Mites, San Jose Scale, Thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 lbs. of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gals. of water, according to strength desired. 1-lb. bar, 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

We Are Agents For the Best in Poultry Supplies

## Poultry Foods NOT PREPAID.

	Lb.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Beef Scraps (Darling's).....	.06	\$1.40	\$5.50
Dried Crushed Bone.....	.05	1.00	3.50
Chick Feed .....		Price on application.	
Scratch Feed .....		Price on application.	
Alfalfa Meal .....		Price on application.	
Mica Grit (Medium).....	.02	.45	1.25
Mica Grit (Chick Size).....	.02	.45	1.25
Charcoal .....	.05	1.00	3.50
Crushed Oyster Shell (Medium) .....	.01	....	.85
Crushed Oyster Shell (Chick size) .....	.01	....	.85

## Poultry Remedies

We will postpay any of the following remedies at prices listed, except the 25-lb. pails and the Lice Killer:	Pkg.
Conkey's Laying Tonic.....	\$.30
Lee's Egg Maker.....	.30
Lee's Germozone (Great Disease Preventive).....	.50
Lee's Egg Maker (25-lb. pails).....	2.50
Conkey's Roup Cure .....	.30
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Powder.....	.30
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (qt.).....	.40
Conkey's or Lee's Lice Killer for Mites (gal.).....	1.25
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy.....	.30
Conkey's Diarrhoea Cure.....	.50
Conkey's Cholera Cure .....	.30
Conkey's Salve for Stick-Tights on Head.....	.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Poultry Panacea.....	.30
Dr. Hess & Clark's Lice Powder.....	.30
Dr. Hess & Clark's Roup Remedy.....	.30

## Nest Eggs POSTPAID.

China.....	per dozen	\$.30
Medicated, each 5c.....	per dozen	.50

## Stock Remedies

We will postpay the following Stock Remedies, except the pails, Fly Knocker and Chaser, Dip and Disinfectant:

Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Tonic, 1½-lb. pkg.....	\$.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Tonic, 4-lb. pkg.....	.50
Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Tonic, 12-lb. pkg.....	1.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Stock Tonic, 25-lb. pail.....	2.50
Dr. Hess & Clark's Worm Remedy, pkg.....	.50
Dr. Hess & Clark's Fly Chaser, qt. 40c; ½ gal. 75c; gallon.....	1.25
Dr. Hess & Clark's Dip and Disinfectant, quart.....	.50
B. A. Thomas Hog Cholera Remedy, guaranteed, 15-lb. pails.....	2.50
Tilghman's Condition Powder.....	.25
Salt Brick, Medicated .....	.25
Salt Brick, Plain .....	.10
Bee Dee's Black Draught, sizes \$1.00, 50c and.....	.25

## Corona Hand Duster POSTPAID.

This machine cannot be compared with any cheap powder duster you ever saw. The Corona Duster is a mechanically perfect apparatus, which emits powders in clouds of right consistency from any position and in any direction, downward, upward or horizontally. One of the best hand powder guns on the market. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

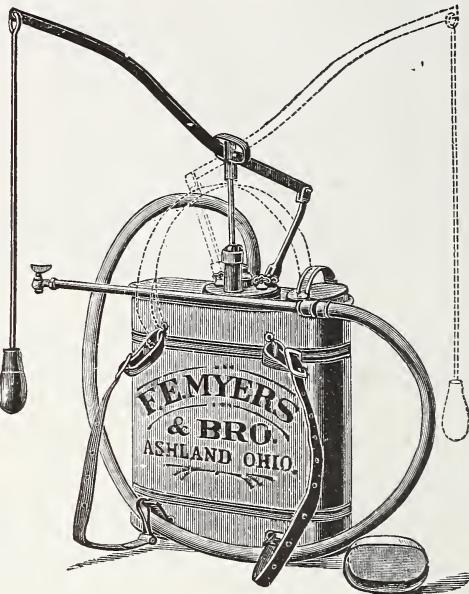
## Sprayers

All Sprayers Delivered Free by Mail or Express

**The Brown Sprayer** In the past decade we have handled many kinds and makes, but we are free to say this is one of the most satisfactory compressed air sprayers we ever sold. It is substantially made and it will meet every requirement where a compressed air sprayer is wanted. Capacity, four gallons. Brass, \$9.00; Galvanized, \$6.50.

### BROWN SPRAYER PARTS

We can supply various washers and parts for the Brown Sprayer. Advise us what you need and we will gladly quote.



**Myer's Knapsack Spray Pump** The tank holds five gallons and is fitted with lid and strainer which can be removed. Pump can be removed easily and is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. The handle lever can be shifted from left to right shoulder at will. For a sprayer that will give you satisfactory service we recommend the Knapsack. The Compressed Air Sprayers are very nice when they are working right, but so often they fail to work right, which is the reason we recommend the Knapsack. Brass, \$15.00; Galvanized, \$10.00.

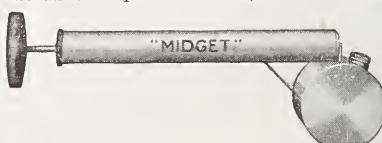
### MYERS' KNAPSACK SPRAYER FIXTURES

Pump alone (no fastenings).....	\$ 6.00
Tank alone (no fastenings) brass.....	10.00
Tank alone (no fastenings) galvanized.....	4.50



**Continuous Hand Sprayer** One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart and is made of galvanized iron. Price, \$1.00.

**New Misty Hand Sprayer** This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price, 60c.



**Midget** This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding one pint and well made. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Price, 45c.

# 4-H Brand Canning Labels PREPAID.

We are authorized dealers handling the 4-H Brand Labels, which are for the exclusive use of the Girls' Canning Clubs. We are absolutely forbidden to sell the 4-H Brand Labels to any other than members of the canning clubs. Therefore, if you are a member of the club and desire the regular label, which is protected by the United States government, be sure and state this fact; otherwise your order will be filled with the Standard Label.

Can supply Beans, Corn and Tomatoes in—

25.	100.	500.	1000.	
No. 2 and 3, price.....	15c	40c	\$1.90	\$3.75

**Standard Labels** We carry in stock Standard Labels for those who are not members of the club.

We will gladly send samples showing the different designs, but be sure to state which are wanted—Club or Standard.

Printing name and address would cost \$1.25 extra per thousand, or a minimum charge of \$1.00. Where you only have a few hundred cans or less, it is better to have a rubber stamp which can be had at a cost of 50c.

We carry in stock the following variety of labels: Beans, Corn, Tomato, Succotash, Pumpkin and Guava.

25.	100.	500.	1000.	
No. 2 and 3, price.....	10c	35c	\$1.75	\$3.25

## Fertilizer NOT PREPAID

We handle West Coast Fertilizers, also Nitrate of Soda and Acid Phosphate, and other Fertilizer Materials. All our goods are put up in 100-lb. bags.

**Special Tree Mixture.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid. 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton, \$42.00.

**Fruit and Vine No. 1.** 2 1/2 to 3% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid; 2 to 3% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.40; ton, \$46.00.

**Special Vegetable Mixture.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid. 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton, \$42.00.

**Special Vegetable No. 1.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid; 2 to 3% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.70; ton, \$52.00.

**Special Bean Mixture.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid. 100 lbs. \$2.30; ton, \$43.00.

**Special Melon Mixture.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid. 100 lbs. \$2.30; ton, \$43.00.

**Special Cabbage Mixture.** 5 to 6% Am.; 10% total

Phos. Acid; 1 to 2% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.70; ton, \$52.00.

**Cuke Special.** 5 to 6% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid; 1 to 2% Potash. 100 lbs., \$2.60; ton, \$50.00.

**Cane and Corn Special.** 3 to 4% Am.; 12% total Phos. Acid. 100 lbs. \$2.00; ton, \$38.00.

**Irish Potato Special.** 3 to 4% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid; 3 to 4% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.80; ton, \$54.00.

**Tomato Special.** 4 to 5% Am.; 10% total Phos. Acid; 2 to 3% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.70; ton, \$52.00.

**Sweet Potato Special.** 2 1/2 to 3% Am.; 8% total Phos. Acid; 1 1/2 to 2% Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.00; ton, \$38.00.

**Nitrate of Soda.** Write for price.  
**Acid Phosphate.** Write for price.

If we do not list what you want, write us, and we will be glad to quote. Our Fertilizers and Materials are dependable.

## Electro Chemical Ring

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY ACID IN THE BLOOD

Sold on a positive guarantee. Try the ring three weeks, and if you do not feel that you have been benefited, return same, and your money will be refunded promptly, and unconditionally. People who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and all uric acid diseases, have experimented for hundreds of years and have spent millions of dollars, taking and applying remedies with little effect. If you are a sufferer

of rheumatism, bladder and kidney disease, gallstones, rheumatic paralysis, St. Vitus dance, infantile paralysis, asthma, neuralgia and all other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, write for booklet giving full information. This is not a faith cure, but a scientific remedy that has made thousands of marvelous cures, and it costs you nothing to try it. Could anything be fairer?

Address:

MRS. J. E. MOTES, FLORIDA AGENT,

Plant City, Florida

## Notice to Our Customers

"Purchaser, please remember conditions have never been as they are today, hence it is well to take all this into consideration when placing orders. Do not be disappointed if you fail to get all your orders filled in full nor if there is some advance in price, for these things are the inevitable. The best plan is to secure your requirements at the earliest possible moment."



BEST QUALITY

QUICK SERVICE

YOU GET BOTH HERE

# HOME BEAUTIFUL

**READ OUR OFFER—You May Be Entitled to  
One of These Beautiful Plants**

WITH each one dollar's worth or more of Garden Seeds purchased in five and ten-cent packages entitles you to choice of either of the following plants, with which you may beautify your home. Or you can obtain the free offer by sending the names and the addresses of ten of your friends or neighbors who are truckers or farmers, together with any order. Be sure to give the initials of each name. Remember, to get the premium with the one-dollar purchase, same must be composed of 5 and 10-cent packets of garden seeds.

## THE PREMIUMS

**Poinsettia** Largely used for decorative purposes by Florists. The great scarlet leaves tipping the ends of the branches remain vivid from November until March, making a most attractive Winter plant. Used very extensively for street planting.

**Surinam Cherry** A large shrub; fruit small, bright red and agreeably acid; used fresh and for making jelly. Under high culture bears two enormous crops yearly. A fine subject for growing in tubs in the North, as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. All pot-grown; seedlings from best fruit.

**Australian Silk Oak** A special fern-like tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen and especially adapted as shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc. Makes a magnificent pot plant.

Any of the Above Plants

**Bougainvillea** May be called by some the Purple Vine, which is seen growing in all its glory throughout the State. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in Winter and Spring, but showing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine or shrub or small tree by training.

**Cattley Guava** A vigorous evergreen shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome, broad leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter; borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color a pretty red. Fruit is juicy, and sub-acid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is usually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale.

Remember, to get the premium with the one-dollar purchase, same must be composed of 5 and 10-cent packets of garden seeds.

Sent Postpaid, 35c Each

# KILGORE SEED COMPANY

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA